Part One.. # MARION WEEKLY STAR. Pages 1-8

VOL. XVII. NO. 11. MARION, OHIO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1901. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

GOMPERS ARRIVES

President of the American Federation of Labor Reaches Pittsburg To Confer with President Shaffer.

Shaffer Scoffs at the Idea That Lindsay and McCutcheon Mill Is Working--Much Depends on Today's Conference.

Pittsburg, Pa. Aug. 8.—President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor has arrived in Pittsburg for consultation with President Shaffer of the Amalgamated association. His presence in the city became known shortly before 11 o'clock when he appeared at the Hotel Duquesne on Smithfield street.

The steel combine played another card in the big labor game today, by which the claim is made by the mill officials that the Lindsay and McCutcheon mill was opened. President Shaffer scoffed at the claim that the mill had been opened.

"It is an easy thing to throw screened coal into furnaces and make the smoke come from the stacks," he said, "but it is a different thing to actually start a producing mill when there is no skilled labor to do it with. That is my opinion of the 'starting' of the Clark and Lindsay-McCutcheon mills.

Trustee John Pierce, who was at the mill this morning reported that two men only had gone to work. One of these, who goes by the nickname, "Hunkey," was afterward seen by the strikers and persuaded to quit. "Hunkey" promised he would not show up for work tomorrow.

If the claim of the Amalgamated men is true the mill is far from being in operation. At least twenty skilled men are required to operate a finishing mill of this character without counting the common laborers. While there is plenty of common labor, skilled labor is hard to find.

President Shaffer does not think that the finished material produced by this class of workers will cut much figure in the markets or go very far in satisfying the requirements of inspectors.

The expected conference between the heads of the great labor organizations may have a far-reaching effect on the strike. Both President Gompers and Shaffer have studiously avoided discussing the relation of the labor unions to each other, but there is no doubt that they are in very close sympathy. Secretary Williams' statement that the Amalgamated is in need of immediate assistance does not necessarily preclude the planning of a campaign for future operations.

The federation has been making great strides in organizing in McKeesport. Organizer John Flynn has succeeded in getting the Tube City clerks, bartenders and barbers organized in the federation within the past week. Four organizations of steel workers have also been formed, and are now enlisted under the banner of the American federation. Other federation organizers have been equally diligent in the vicinity of Pittsburg of late, and wondrous stories of their success are circulated.

Concerning his business in Pittsburg at the present time President Gompers gave the following to your representative:

"My first endeavor shall be to review the steel strike in its entirety, with the aid of the general officials of the Amalgamated association workers. I desire to know from President Shaffer and his colleagues the causes which led up to the strike and the present status of the struggle. This is necessary to furnish a basis for future intelligent action."

President Gompers and Shaffer succeeded in securing privacy about 11 o'clock and at 1:30 p. m., the secret conference had been uninterrupted, save for an occasional use of the telephone. Once President Shaffer made his appearance in the adjoining room and stated to the waiting newspaper men that he was unable to even guess when the talk would terminate.

LIMA GIRLS,

Arrested for Whipping a Cheyenne Man. Break Jail.

Cheyenne, Wyo., Aug. 8.—Pearl Padgett and Mary Ward, known as the "Ward Sisters," who were arrested for horsewhipping Ed Williams, have escaped from jail. Two steel bars were removed from their cell window and the girls crawled through the small opening and dropped to the ground in the court, twenty feet below. The girls say they went to Tampa and later to Manila, disguised as men, and served in the hospital corps in the Philippines. The girls claim Lima, Ohio, as their home.

FULL OF GRIEF.

A Newfoundland Dog Eats Green Paint and Dies.

Chicago, Aug. 8.—A dog committing suicide by jettisoning is reported. Geo. Wright found it necessary to whip his Newfoundland. The dog went about for nearly two days, crestfallen. It would not eat and seemed to be broken-hearted. Yesterday it licked the fresh green paint from a newly painted screen door and died.

WONDERFUL GUSHER.

A Beaumont Well Spouts Oil Two Hundred Feet.

Dallas, Texas, Aug. 8.—A bulletin from Beaumont states that the greatest oil gusher yet struck was brought in last night by a Temple and San Antonio oil company. The oil is said to be spouting 200 feet in the air. The well is known as the Cox and Jersey well.

A HORRIBLE TRAGEDY

Father Shoots His Eighteen-Year-Old Daughter at Louisville, This Morning, Because She Refuses To Submit to His Beastial Desires.

Louisville, Ky., Aug. 8.—A horrible tragedy was enacted here this morning when Clements Buchter, killed in cold blood his eighteen-year-old daughter, Irene. The girl's mother tried to save her life and was shot through the hand. The alleged motive for the tragedy is one scarcely to be believed.

Buchter, it is charged, had been trying to make the girl submit to him, and when she refused, he conceived a violent hatred which caused him to threaten her life. On this account her mother sent her to the home of a friend. There Buchter followed her this morning, armed with a revolver. Rushing into a front room, he seized the girl and fired twice, the bullets passing through her head and neck. She died almost instantly. Her mother rushed into save her, and was also shot.

The murderer then fled from the house. The police arrived a few minutes later, and found him skulking in a coal shed, where he was arrested and taken to jail.

THE FIRST COTTON.

It Is Received Today at the Cotton Centers of Texas.

Dallas, Texas, Aug. 8.—The first bales of the new cotton crop are reported received at Dallas, Hillsboro, Kauffman, Cleburne, Mexia, Waxahachie and Whitney. The sales range in price from seven cents per pound at Waxahachie to ten and a half at Whitney, showing the marked difference in quality. This early receiving of so many first bales tends to confirm the reports that the drouth has stunted the plant and caused premature opening on top.

A REAR-END COLLISION

Third Section of a Baltimore and Ohio Excursion Train Runs into the Second--Ten Persons, Two of Whom May Die, Are Injured.

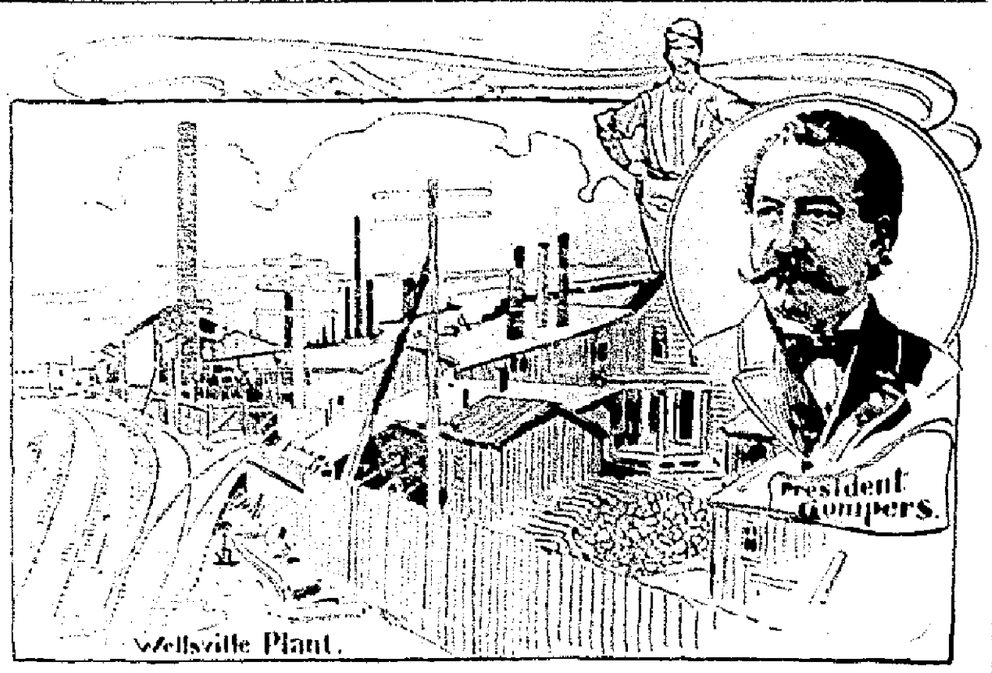
Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 8.—A serious wreck occurred on the Baltimore and Ohio railway today resulting in ten persons being injured, two of whom may die. Two sections of an excursion train enroute from Pittsburg to the seashore, came together in a rear end collision near Conference Station at 11:15 o'clock this morning. Being at popular prices, the trains were thronged with people, pleasure bent. The first section, regular No. 8, was hauled up the heavy mountain grade to Rockwood without assistance.

The second section, however, was helped by a lighter locomotive, and was ordered to remain at Conference, until another engine should arrive. A flagman was sent back to warn the third section of danger ahead, but evidently did not have time to get back far enough for the third train, coming under full speed crashed into the train ahead.

Engineer Coburn saw the flagman's signal, but was not able to bring his train to a stop.

The third section was being hauled by two locomotives and the impact was terrific. The last car on the second section was a parlor car, and it was here that the greatest number of passengers were injured. The parlor car was lifted bodily from the tracks, and thrown upon a sidetrack. The other passengers on both trains became panic stricken.

The injured were quickly removed to a nearby hotel, and their injuries dressed. Those less seriously hurt continued their journey.



NEW PHASES OF THE STEEL STRIKE.

Now that the American Federation of Labor, through President Gompers, has joined hands with the Amalgamated association the great strike of steel workers seems likely to develop into one of the greatest struggles between capital and labor which this country has ever seen. The point at which serious trouble is first expected is at the Wellsville sheet steel mill, where the National Steel company is striking its first blows at the unions.

BALLOON EXPLODES

The Flying Machine of M. Santos-Dumont Suffers Accident This Morning After Circling Eiffel Tower of Paris.

Propeller Becomes Entanged in Ropes and Wires and Machine Drifts Against a House. When Bag Explodes.

Paris, Aug. 8.—The dirigible balloon of M. Santos-Dumont exploded this morning while the inventor was trying to win the Deutsch prize of 100,000 francs in it and the aeronaut came to the basket of the disabled contrivance suspended from a house top for ten minutes.

At 6:15 this morning the airship rose from the Park St. Cloud in the presence of a committee. The ship reached the Eiffel tower at the rate of twenty miles an hour. It had circumnavigated the tower and started back for the park, when the motor stopped. A gust of wind destroyed the equilibrium of the balloon, and the ropes and wires snapped and entangled the propeller. The balloon drifted helplessly toward the Trocadero hotel and sinking struck on a house when it exploded. The basket was suspended from a cornice sixty feet above the Quai Passy.

Ropes were lowered to the aeronaut, and he was drawn up to safety. When he reached the top Santos-Dumont, standing before the reporters with a paper in one hand and the bag which he had just during the accident, promptly invited all present to attend a trial of the new dirigible balloon within a month's time.

The damage to the airship is limited to the failing concerning the rope and wires.

M. Santos-Dumont says he made the outward journey to the Eiffel tower in nine minutes which proves that he can win the prize under favorable circumstances.

HIGH CLASS

Is the Snake Story Coming from Swains, New York.

Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 8.—From Swains, New York, comes a snake story out of the ordinary. A. D. Gleason, a telegraph operator, was attempting to capture a five-foot rattlesnake when the reptile struck at him. Gleason managed to evade the attack, but the snake's fangs struck his pipe, the venom turning it green. After a fight the reptile was killed and, when opened, nine smaller snakes were found alive inside the big one. The snake had eleven rattles and a button.

ST. BERNARD DOG

Saves a Man from Drowning at Asbury Park.

Asbury Park, N. J., Aug. 8.—John Manning, while bathing here yesterday afternoon was caught by a strong undertow and was being rapidly carried out to sea when his plight was seen by a St. Bernard dog, owned by one of the summer visitors here. The dog reached Manning just as he was about to sink from exhaustion, and dragged him safely to shore, while thousands of persons on the beach cheered.

AN EXAMPLE

Will Be Made of Hugh Duffy for Rowdy Action.

Chicago, Aug. 8.—Hugh Duffy, captain and manager of the Milwaukee club of the American Baseball league, will be severely dealt with for his assault upon Umpire Manassau in Cleveland, yesterday. President Johnson received Manassau's report this morning and immediately after reading it suspended Duffy indefinitely. He added that because of the seriousness of the offence and also because of the fact that he is an old ballplayer and should know how to conduct himself on the field, he will make an example of him.

Duffy may be suspended for the season and barred from American league baseball grounds during the life of his suspension. He may also be heavily fined.

Manassau in his report states that Duffy struck him on the back of the head with his fist and that Players Field and Conroy grabbed him by the chest protector and tried to drag him around. Field and Conroy will be fined, Johnson will thoroughly investigate the affair and then announce the definite punishment to be meted out to the three men.

THE DICTATOR

Is Schwab and Not Morgan as Generally Supposed.

Birmingham, Ala., Aug. 8.—Fred J. Williams, secretary of the Amalgamated association, with headquarters here, returned Wednesday. Speaking of the New York conference, Williams said that soon after it began he saw that President Schwab completely dominated Morgan in all matters. Schwab, he said, is in absolute control as to management, and is virtually dictator. The argument used against the Amalgamated association by Morgan and Schwab, he says, was that the Amalgamated association was growing too strong.

TEMPTED AND TEMPTRESS

Judge Harney and Mrs. Brackett Are Enroute from Butte to the East. Many Stories Afloat Concerning the Pair--A Denial by Heinze.

Butte, Mont., Aug. 8.—Judge E. W. Harney has been urged to take such action as might be necessary to vindicate himself of the sensational charges made against him in connection with the "Minnie Healey" case, and to demand a full investigation. The judge, however, has left Butte for the East. On the same train with him was Mrs. Ada H. Brackett, the woman in the case, and her daughter and governess.

At Livingston the whole party stopped over and registered at one of the hotels there. It is reported that Judge Harney has left Butte for good, but his friends deny that. They say he is going to Buffalo, Chicago and other places.

Mrs. Brackett was formerly the wife of W. G. Brackett, a traveling salesman at Minneapolis, who secured a divorce from her in September of last year on the grounds of cruel and inhuman treatment.

Augustus Heinze in a New York interview says:

"Mrs. Brackett has never been nor is she now in my employ, and I never authorized her to make any offers to Judge Harney or anyone else in my interests."

DEWEY IS A LOOPER

Five Times During the Battle of Manilla Bay He Basely Looped Away from Shot and Shell of the Montejo Fleet.

New Phase of the Schley Loop Controversy--Maclay Charged with Deliberately Falsifying Charts of Battle.

Washington, Aug. 8.—Naval officers are "holding their breath," a new phase of the famous Schley loop controversy in which Parker Benjamin, in a late number of weekly journal, points out that Schley was a close third to Admiral Dewey. The only difference in their tactics, says the writer, is that Dewey made no less than five loops while Schley made but one. Yet Schley was branded as a "coward" while Mr. Benjamin,

"His one loop," he continued, "Must be indefinitely more interesting to Mr. Maclay than the five loops of the circumnavigation, Bagbag of Commodore Dewey at Manilla, in each of which he turned tail and ran away for a distance of something over a mile from the enemy, to a distance of over three miles and not only this but in the very middle of the fight, maneuvered over to the other side of the bay and pointed an iron rooster by the aid of a pusillanimous breeze. Well now, if he is Admiral Dewey on that count he knows all about loops."

Mr. Benjamin also charges Maclay with deliberately falsifying the charts showing the position of the American and Spanish ships during the pursuit and battle in order that the Brooklyn, Admiral Schley's flagship, may not receive the credit due her for being at all times the nearest to the enemy.

Admiral Remey, now commanding the Asiatic station, is to be ordered home to attend the Schley court of inquiry. He was stationed at Key West during the campaign and will tell the court about orders issued to Schley when the latter called there with his ships. During Admiral Remey's absence from the Asiatic station, Admiral Rogers will probably take his place.

HORRIBLE CRIME.

Two West Virginians Arrested for Assault and Murder.

Wheeling, W. Va., Aug. 8.—Clayton Rogers and John Cline of Benwood were arrested Wednesday charged with the murder of Mary York.

Saturday night the girl was out walking with her fiance, Walter Hammond, when she was secured by masked men and driven away in a carriage. Her father claims to have proof that Rogers and Cline abducted the girl, assaulted and then threw her in the river. The body has not been found, and many allege that she is still alive and was a party to the abduction.

Rogers and Cline deny all knowledge of the affair.

Very Poor Showing.

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 8.—The total population of Canada, as shown by the new census, is 5,309,000. The increase is only 465,761 over the figures of ten years ago, or an increase of less than 9.7 per cent.

BIG REWARD

Is Offered for Arrest and Conviction of Hatless Thieves.

San Francisco, Aug. 8.—It was learned late last night that the police have in custody a man who was arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the Selby smelter works robbery, in which $250,000 worth of gold bullion was stolen. The identity of the suspect is not known. The police are reticent.

The Selby company last night issued a circular offering $25,000 for the recovery of the stolen goods and the arrest and conviction of the thieves. This circular gives for the first time an official statement of the value of the stolen bullion. The amount is placed at $251,000.

The principal in Buck Taylor are employes of the smelter. The man supposed to have broke "squealing" to the police, but the result of the examination is not known.

AN APPEAL BY GOMPERS

He Asks the Two Million Members of the Federation of Labor To Fight for Passage of a Rigid Chinese Exclusion Act by Congress.

New York, Aug. 8.—The two million members of the American Federation of Labor have decided upon a determined fight for the passage of a rigid Chinese exclusion act by congress. An appeal issued by President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor to the working people of the United States has been made public here. The appeal says in part:

"The workers of America are now confronted by the menace of a peril, the overwhelming of our people by hordes of Asiatics. To protect ourselves against the selfishness of our fellow men will have cheap alien labor at any hazard, it is necessary to have prohibitive legislation.

"Time now on until congress reassembles, and during its session, one of the first duties of labor and patriotic, fairly organized labor, is to leave no effort untried to protect our people from the dangers which confront us in this direction. Unions on the Pacific coast have already passed resolutions demanding renewed legislation. Their example will be followed by unions in all parts of the country."

AFRAID OF THEM.

King Edward Is Superstitious Regarding Opals.

London, Aug. 8.—King Edward, it is reported, has given instructions that all opals be removed from the crown and from all coronation jewelry.

The king and Queen Alexandra are extremely superstitious concerning opals. In this they are unlike Queen Victoria, who loved the jewel. She always wore an opal ring presented to her by Prince Albert. Her last instructions were that this ring should be buried with her.

MILLIONS HOMELESS

Floods Devastate China--Fully Thirty Thousand People Are Drowned--The Loss Is Principally Among Natives--Foreigners Escape.

Victoria, B. C., Aug. 8.—Advices received by the steamship Empress of Japan tell of disastrous floods in China because of the overflowing of the great Yangtschkiang river. The loss of life is enormous and millions of people have been rendered homeless.

All the environs of Hong Kong were inundated, but the town and the foreign settlements escaped. Lower down the river, however, the whole country was completely inundated and there the greatest loss of life occurred. No less than 30,000 people were drowned.

LITTLE JAPAN

Will Soon Be Able To Make Her War Engines.

Yokohama, Aug. 8.—It is announced that within two years Japan will be able to make her own warships, guns, and other naval and military paraphernalia, which means that England and America will lose one of their best customers in this line.

Wants His Barrel.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., Aug. 8.—Carlyle D. Graham had a visitor last night in the person of Miss Alice Wagenfuhr, a female contortionist of German descent, who is at present making her home in Buffalo. Miss Wagenfuhr longs to go through the whirlpool rapids, and she came to Niagara to get the loan of Graham's barrel. He agreed to let her take the trip in it in the latter part of August. The details are yet to be arranged.

SEVEN ARE DROWNED

White Star Liner Oceanic Runs into the Kincora and Cuts Her in Two Amidship--Kincora Sinks Almost Instantly.

The Collision Occurs In a Heavy Fog Which Makes It Impossible for the Lookouts on the Boats To See Danger.

Queenstown, Aug. 8.—The White Star liner Oceanic, which sailed from Liverpool yesterday, collided in a dense fog near Waterford with the steamer Kincora. The Kincora sank.

The passengers aboard the Oceanic were thrown into the greatest excitement by the collision. Investigation here proved that the injury to the Oceanic was but slight, and she proceeded on her trip to New York today. Seven of the Kincoras' crew was drowned.

The investigation showed that the Oceanic's bow had been slightly damaged but otherwise no harm had come to her. The shock of the collision threw some of the passengers, who were on deck, from their feet and general excitement reigned until the crew had made a thorough examination of the damage done and had reported that the big ship was not in the least danger.

The fog that was responsible for the collision was exceedingly dense and the Oceanic's pilot had not the slightest warning of the approach of the Kincora. The Oceanic's prow struck the smaller boat fairly amidships and she sank immediately.

Kincora's lookout had no warning of the approach of the Oceanic until a moment before the crash came. Then the crew jumped overboard and the Oceanic immediately lowered her lifeboats, and a search for the shipwrecked men resulted in all but seven of the crew being rescued. The Kincora was in the Anglo-Irish trade. She was of 911 tons burden, was 230 feet long and was built at Waterford in 1895. She was registered as an A1 general freighter.

BEN LANDIS,

Who Gave Away the Foster Gang, Once More in Custody.

Toledo, O., Aug. 8.—Sheriff Miller of Putnam county has re-arrested Ben Landis, who was the chief factor in the conviction of the Foster gang, at Upper Sandusky, for the murder of "Celery King" Johnson, the trials being made famous by Judge Young's non-publication order. Landis was in jail in Putnam county when he made the revelations leading to the arrest of Foster and his pals. He was allowed freedom during the trials, and recently eloped out.

Sheriff Miller found him in Portland, Indiana, and caused his re-arrest on a charge of horsestealing. Landis is said to know about the Blakesley murder at Findlay and the murder of the Buffum sisters in West Toledo. Landis is a self-confessed member of the Foster gang, but was in jail when the Johnson murder came off.

The Portland authorities are holding B. F. Landis, the alleged all-round crook until the arrival of an officer with a requisition for his return to Ottawa, Ohio. The Ohio sheriff is anxious to get possession of a letter which Landis had, but the local police and the prisoner's attorney refused to give it up.

NO LONGER

May the City of Chicago Be Considered a Sea Port.

Chicago, Aug. 8.—One of Chicago's promising infant industries, that of a direct ocean freight service to Europe, is threatened with the early cutting off of a short but hopeful career.

The Northwestern Steamship company, which has been making Chicago a seaport by operating four vessels between here and various foreign ports, will withdraw its ships from the ocean trade because of excessive and discriminating insurance rates.

They will be put into the grain trade on the great lakes.

STILL ANOTHER.

Toledo, Columbus, Springfield and Cincinnati Electric Railway.

Columbus, O., Aug. 8.—The Toledo, Columbus, Springfield and Cincinnati Railway company was incorporated today. The company is organized to construct and operate an electric railway having as its terminal Toledo and Columbus, and running through the counties of Lucas, Wood, Henry, Putnam, Allen, Auglaize, Hardin, Logan, Champaign, Union, Madison and Franklin. The capital stock is $100,000. The principal office of the company is in Toledo.

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KOCH ON CONSUMPTION

German Scientist's Views on Bovine Tuberculosis.

NOT CONVINCED IT MENACES MAN

Maintains, From Results of His Experiments, That Human Bacilli From Consumptives Will Not Cause Disease in Cattle—He Believes the Reverse Is Also True.

The address of Professor Robert Koch before the congress on tuberculosis in London on July 23, in which he expressed the belief that bovine tuberculosis was not the same as human tuberculosis, having aroused world-wide controversy, his exact words have assumed especial interest. The cables gave but a fragment of what Professor Koch said, though fairly presenting his view. Dr. Koch made a few preliminary remarks on the importance of international co-operation in the war on consumption, and the London Times reports him as follows:

"Now, the question was whether what had hitherto been done and what was about to be done against tuberculosis really struck at the root of tuberculosis, so that it must sooner or later die. In order to answer that question it was necessary first and foremost to inquire how infection took place in tuberculosis. Of course he presupposed that we understood by tuberculosis only those morbid conditions which were caused by the tubercle bacillus. In by far the majority of cases of tuberculosis the disease had its seat in the lungs and had also begun there. From this fact it was justly concluded that the germs of the disease—i. e., the tubercle bacilli—must have got into the lungs by inhalation.

"As to the question where the inhaled tubercle bacilli had come from, there was also no doubt. On the contrary, we knew with certainty that they got into the air with the sputum of consumptive patients. This sputum, especially in advanced stages of the disease, almost always contained tubercle bacilli, sometimes in incredible quantities. By coughing and even speaking it was flung into the air in little drops—i. e., in a moist condition—and could at once infect persons who happened to be near the coughers. But then it might also be pulverized when dried—in the linen or on the floor, for instance—and get into the air in the form of dust. In this manner a complete circle, a so called circulus vitiosus, had been formed for the process of infection, from the diseased lung, which produced pulcem and pus containing tubercle bacilli, to the formation of moist and dry particles (which, in virtue of their smallness, could keep floating a good while in the air) and finally to new infection if particles penetrated with the air into a healthy lung and originated the disease anew.

"But the tubercle bacilli might get to other organs of the body in the same way and thus originate other forms of tuberculosis. That, however, was a considerably rarer case. The sputum of consumptive people, then, was to be regarded as the main source of the infection of tuberculosis. On that point, he supposed, all were agreed. The question now arose whether there were not other sources too copious to demand consideration in the combating of tuberculosis. Great importance used to be attached to the hereditary transmission of tuberculosis. Now, however, it had been demonstrated by thorough investigation that, though hereditary tuberculosis was not absolutely nonexistent, it was nevertheless extremely rare, and we were at liberty in considering our practical measures to leave that form of origination entirely out of account.

"But another possibility of tubercular infection existed, as was generally assumed, in the transmission of the germs of the disease from tubercular animals to man. This manner of infection was generally regarded nowadays as proved and as so frequent that it was even looked upon by not a few as the most important, and the most rigorous measures were demanded against it. In this congress also the discussion of the danger with which the tuberculosis of animals threatened man would play an important part. Now, as his investigations had led him to form an opinion deviating from that which was generally accepted, he begged their permission, in consideration of the great importance of this question, to discuss it a little more thoroughly.

"Genuine tuberculosis had hitherto been observed in almost all domestic animals and most frequently in poultry and cattle. The tuberculosis of poultry, however, differed so much from human tuberculosis that we might leave it out of account as a possible source of infection for man. So, strictly speaking, the only kind of animal tuberculosis remaining to be considered was the tuberculosis of cattle, which, if really transferable to man, would indeed have frequent opportunities of infecting human beings through the drinking of the milk and the eating of the flesh of diseased animals. Even in his first circumstantial publication on the etiology of tuberculosis he expressed himself regarding the identity of human tuberculosis and bovine tuberculosis with reserve. Proved facts which would have enabled him sharply to distinguish these two forms of the disease were not then at his disposal, but sure proofs of their absolute identity were equally undiscoverable, and he therefore had to leave this question undecided.

"In order to decide it he had repeatedly resumed the investigations relating to it, but so long as he experimented on small animals, such as rabbits and guinea pigs, he failed to arrive at any satisfactory result, though indications which rendered the difference of the two forms of tuberculosis probable were not wanting. Not till the complaisancy of the ministry of agriculture enabled him to experiment on cattle, the only animals really suitable for these investigations, did he arrive at absolutely conclusive results. For the experiments which he had carried out during the last two years, mainly in the Professor Schultz of the Veterinary college in Berlin, he would call to mind, by some of the latter inspected. A number of young cattle which had stood the tuberculin test and could therefore be pronounced as free from tuberculosis, were selected in various ways with pure cultures of tubercle bacilli taken from cases of human tuberculosis. Some of them were from the lungs of consumptive patients dead.

"In some cases the tubercle bacilli of the sputum were injected under the skin, in others into the peritoneal cavity, in others into the jugular vein. Six animals were fed with tuberculous sputum almost daily for seven or eight months; four repeatedly inhaled great quantities of bacilli, which were distributed in water and scattered with it in the form of spray. None of these cattle (there were 12 of them) showed any symptoms of disease, and they gained considerably in weight. From six to eight months after the beginning of the experiments they were killed. In their internal organs not a trace of tuberculosis was found. The result was utterly different. However, when the same experiment was made on cattle free from tuberculosis with tubercle bacilli that came from the lungs of an animal suffering from bovine tuberculosis. After an incubation period of about a week the severest tubercular disorders of the internal organs broke out in all the inoculated animals. After death extensive tuberculous conformations were found at the place where the injections had been made and in the neighboring lymphatic glands and also far advanced alterations of the internal organs, especially the lungs and the spleen.

"The difference between human and bovine tubercle bacilli appeared not less striking in a similar experiment with geese, sheep and goats, into whose vascular systems the two kinds of tubercle bacilli were injected. These experiments, he must add, were not the only ones that have led to this result. If one studied the older literature of the subject and collated the reports of the numerous experiments that were made in former times by Chauveau, Gunther, Harms, Bollinger and others, who fed calves, swine and goats with tubercular material, one found that the animals that were fed with the milk and pieces of the lungs of tubercular cattle always fell ill of tuberculosis, whereas those that received human material with their food did not.

"Considering all these facts, he felt justified in maintaining that human tuberculosis differed from bovine and could not be transmitted to cattle. It seemed to him very desirable, however, that these experiments should be repeated elsewhere in order that all doubt as to the correctness of his assertion might be removed. He wished only to add that owing to the great importance of this matter the German government had appointed a commission to make further inquiries on the subject.

"But, now, how was it with the susceptibility of man to bovine tuberculosis? This question was far more important to us than that of susceptibility of cattle to human tuberculosis, highly important as that was too. It was impossible to give this question a direct answer because, of course, the experimental investigation of it with human beings was out of the question. Indirectly, however, we could try to approach it. It was well known that the milk and butter consumed in great cities very often contained large quantities of the bacilli of bovine tuberculosis in a living condition, as the numerous infection experiments with such dairy products on animals had proved. Most of the inhabitants of such cities daily consumed such living and perfectly virulent bacilli of bovine tuberculosis, and unintentionally carried out the experiment which we were not at liberty to make.

"If the bacilli of bovine tuberculosis were able to infect human beings, many cases of tuberculosis caused by the consumption of alimenta containing tubercle bacilli would not but occur among the inhabitants of great cities, especially the children. And most medical men believed that this was actually the case. In reality, however, it was not so. That a case of tuberculosis had been caused by alimenta could be assumed with certainty only when the intestine suffered first—i. e., when a so called primary tuberculosis of the intestine was found. But such cases were extremely rare. Among many cases of tuberculosis examined after death he himself remembered having seen primary tuberculosis of the intestine only twice. Among the great post mortem material of the Charite hospital in Berlin 10 cases of primary tuberculosis of the intestine occurred in five years. Among 903 cases of tuberculosis in children at the Emperor and Empress Frederick's Hospital For Children Baginsky never found tuberculosis of the intestine without simultaneous disease of the lungs and the bronchial glands. Among 3,104 post mortem examinations of tubercular children Biedert observed only 16 cases of primary tuberculosis of the intestine.

"He could cite from the literature of the subject many more statistics of the same kind, all indubitably showing that primary tuberculosis of the intestine, especially among children, was a comparatively rare disease, and of these few cases that had been enumerated it was by no means certain that they were due to infection by bovine tuberculosis. It was just as likely that they were caused by the widely propagated health of human tuberculosis, which might have got into the digestive canal in some way or other—for instance, by swallowing saliva of the mouth. Hitherto nobody could decide with certainty in such a case whether the tuberculosis of the intestine was of human or of animal origin. Now we could diagnose them. All that was necessary was to cultivate the pure culture the tubercle bacilli found in the tubercular material and to ascertain whether they belonged to bovine tuberculosis by inoculating cattle with them. For this purpose he recommended subcutaneous injections which yielded quite specific characteristic and unmistakable results. For half a year past he had occupied himself with such investigations, but owing to the fastidiousness of the disease in question the number of the cases he had been able to investigate was but small.

"What had hitherto resulted from this investigation did not speak for the assumption that bovine tuberculosis occurred in man. Though the important question whether man was susceptible to bovine tuberculosis at all was not yet absolutely decided and would not admit of absolute decision today or tomorrow, one was nevertheless already at liberty to say that if such a susceptibility really existed the infection of human beings was but a very rare occurrence. He should still leave the extent of infection by the milk and flesh of tubercular cattle and the butter made of their milk as hardly greater than that of hereditary transmission, and he therefore did not deem it advisable to take any measures against it. So the only main source of the infection of tuberculosis was the sputum of consumptive patients, and the measures for the combating of tuberculosis must aim at the prevention of the dangers arising from its diffusion."

The Captain of an Ocean Liner.

Nowadays the captain is the least of the ship. He is no longer the gruff, rough seadog in a pea jacket of years gone by. He must observe some of the social amenities, he must talk to the passengers now and then when the weather is fine; he must take his seat at table when he may; he must be a kind of diplomat also and possess wit and tact and a patience sublime; he must see that no bedbugs develop among the passengers. I have been told of the very eloquent captain who, to please the lady who asked to be allowed the equator while the ship was in southern seas, posted a boy across the large end of a spyglass and told the lady to look. And the lady through the glass declared she could see the equator "as plainly as A B C." One other polite captain I have heard of—one who directed an officer on the bridge to "do as the lady wishes," when the lady requested that the captain steer the ship over to the horizon so she could see what the horizon was like.—Captain Jameson in Collier's.

SHELBY TUBE WORKS

Are Absorbed by the United States Steel Corporation.

New York, Aug. 8.—Formal announcement is made today that the United States Steel corporation has obtained control of the Shelby Tube works. This concern operates several mills, producing tubes of all kinds, but principally of the higher grades. Their weekly output is about 5,000 tons of tubes.

The principal mills are located in the following places:

Shelby, Ohio; Greenville, Pennsylvania; Elwood City, Pennsylvania; Toledo, Ohio; Newcastle, Pennsylvania; Hartford, Connecticut; Albany, Indiana; Auburn, Pennsylvania; Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania; Garwood, New Jersey; Mansfield, Ohio, and Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio.

The Shelby company has employed only non-union men.

Mattie Resigns.

Wichita, Kas., Aug. 8.—A dispatch from Lawton, O. T., says Miss Mattie Beals, the former telephone operator who was No. 2 in the Lawton crawing, has resigned as city marshal. Murders and robberies were becoming too frequent.

Havana—A petition for the reduction of the duties on cigars to $2.50 a pound will be sent to Washington by the Havana union of 10,000 cigarmakers.

YOUNGSTOWN MAN.

Victim of a Mysterious Assault, Dies This Morning.

Youngstown, O., Aug. 8.—James Allen, the victim of the mysterious shooting in his home at 5 o'clock last night, died at 8 o'clock this morning. He made an antemortem statement accusing his wife of murder. She says he tried to kill her, then shot himself in the neck, right temple, back and abdomen. Allen was a miner and suffered a stroke of paralysis a year ago. The wife applied for a divorce shortly afterwards, but was forced to live then they quarreled regularly and yesterday was the climax. Allen was recently discharged from probate court after a hearing into his sanity. The woman is under arrest at her home.

THE GERMANS

Have Occupied Parsan Islands for a Coaling Station.

London, Aug. 8.—According to the Berlin correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette, German occupation of the Parsan islands in the Red sea has been accomplished.

The correspondent states that apparently permanent houses, buildings and works have been built on the island and that a coaling station has been established which would greatly diminish the importance of Aden in the future.

The Parsan islands are on the coast of Yemen, a division of Arabia. Some two months ago report had it that the islands had been occupied as a coaling station by German naval officers, but this was afterward denied.

BOA CONSTRICTOR

Is at Large in East Toledo: Citizens Terror Stricken.

Toledo, O., Aug. 8.—All East Toledo is, this morning, hunting for a nine foot boa constrictor that escaped last night from the home of one Bowser, a snake charmer, who is getting ready to go on the road with a bunch of snakes. The boa constrictor and two smaller, but more deadly, snakes escaped from a box last evening, the two smaller ones being caught later in a parlor organ. No trace of the latter has been found, and women and children in the vicinity are keeping in doors. Bowser, assisted by nearly every able bodied male citizen in the neighborhood, is beating the tall grass in the hope of getting the snake before it does any damage.

FIFTY THOUSAND.

Ellis Glenn Wants Damages for Being Kidnaped.

Parkersburg, W. Va., Aug. 8.—Ellis Glenn Wednesday filed a declaration in her suit against William Richardson and J. C. Richardson for $50,000 she alleges that they kidnaped her at Hallsboro, Illinois, while habeas corpus proceedings were pending, and cruelly treated her, licking her and dragging her through the street, beating and wounding her.

TWENTY MILLIONS.

That's the Estimated Gold Output of Klondike This Year.

Washington, Aug. 8.—United States Consul McCook at Dawson City, in a report to the state department just published estimates this year's gold output in the Klondike at $20,000,000. The city is improving rapidly, he says modern dwellings and warehouses are going up and a handsome new court house is almost completed.

SEVEN INJURED.

Street Car Plunges Down a Fifty Foot Embankment.

Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 8.—Wednesday afternoon a street car jumped from the track over a bridge fifty feet into the water below. The car was shattered, and all seven passengers including the conductor and motorman were injured, three seriously.

The car was running unusually fast.

The Case Closed.

Fairburn, Ga., Aug. 8.—On the night of January 3, last, Sterling Thompson, an inoffensive negro, was shot and killed in his own home. Seven white men were arrested and indicted for the murder. Three of them pleaded guilty to voluntary manslaughter, and two were given one year and the other three years in the penitentiary. Three others were convicted and are serving life sentences for the crime. The case was closed today by a jury finding J. S. Cochran guilty and he will be sentenced for life.

Not Willing To Bet.

Halifax, N. S., Aug. 8.—Archibald Denny, builder of Lipton's yacht Shamrock II, in a public address here last night, said that Shamrock II would find herself up against a hard proposition when she attempts to lift the cup from Constitution this year. He said he hoped Sir Thomas Lipton's boat would win, but he would do no betting on her.

Nearly Six Billion.

New York, Aug. 8.—The total production of cigars in this country for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, was 5,770,924,269, the largest quantity ever produced in twelve months since the industry was founded. The previous heavy years was 1892-93, when production reached 4,900,000,000.

TELEGRAPH NEWS IN PARAGRAPHS

Philadelphia—The body of a colored man, the eighth known victim of the second street explosion, was taken from the ruins Wednesday afternoon.

London—The engagement of the Hon. Herbert John Gladstone, the youngest son of the late premier, to the daughter of Sir James Hagel is announced.

New York—Checks were paid by the sub-treasury Wednesday to the amount of $5,000 on account of gold from the Klondike in payment at Seattle and San Francisco.

Fort Worth, Texas—Fire destroyed the residence of Mrs. Ella Whitehead, at Jacksonville, last night. A four year old child in the second story was burned to death.

Budapest—The Pester Lloyd announces the engagement of Count Hippolyte Palffy-Daun to Miss Katherine, the daughter of Millionaire Thomas Richards of Philadelphia.

Prairieville, Ga.—Tom Westmoreland, colored, who killed Tandy Bryant, a colored girl of eighteen, because his wife was jealous of his relations with the girl has been captured.

Halifax, N. S.—The party of New York capitalists who were reported drowned at Advocate, Nova Scotia, arrived safely at Parrsboro. They had been delayed by wind and tide.

New York—It is believed that Andrew Freedman, president of the New York base ball club, has, as well soon, acquired Manager Davis' and Infield Scrappy Bill Joyce's interest.

Washington—The anniversary of the American occupation of Manila, August 13 1898 will be celebrated with a convention at Salt Lake City by the Philippine veterans of the country.

Villefranche, France—The French squadron here has received orders to prepare to leave at a moment's notice. The destination is not known, but is believed to be Constantinople.

Buffalo—Count Mensdorf Vienna, Austrian minister to the United States, is dangerously ill at the Iroquois hotel. The minister's family and his secretary, Senor Infante, are with him.

Richmond, Va.—The inmates of Fort Monroe at old Point, Va., into a veritable prison with decrees the place as a fashionable resort. The sensational case has caused a panic among the big hotels there.

New York—The strike of the plate and sheet mills has begun to affect the manufacturers of the steel and sheet work, as stock of the plate sheet steel used in this industry is being rapidly depleted.

Hoboken—Young Harry C. Stebbins, member of the Patterson bar and a relative of President McKinley, and Miss Emma Lovell Bolldidge, who is related to John D. Rockefeller, were married here yesterday.

Naples—Signor Chiaia, who has been ill for some weeks, has had another relapse for the worse. His heart is growing weaker, and the physician, who has been attending him throughout says danger is increasing.

Liverpool—James J. Corbett, the actor pugilist, sailed for New York Wednesday on the steamship Oceanic for Europe for the purpose of giving boxing exhibitions before King Edward and Emperor William.

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Halifax, N. S.—Admiral Bedford, who is stationed here, has been informed that the cruisers Niobe and Diadem will escort the royal yacht, Ophir, on which the Duke and Duchess of York are traveling from St. Vincent to Canada. On the Ophir's return to England the cruisers St. George and Juno will act as escort.

London—The house of commons Wednesday unanimously adopted the Right Hon. Arthur Balfour's motion to present an address of sympathy to King Edward and Kaiser Wilhelm on the death of the Dowager Empress Frederick.

Washington—President McKinley has commuted to life imprisonment, at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, the capital sentence of Private Frederick Mace, formerly of company K, Forty-Ninth volunteer infantry, who was convicted of murder last October in the Philippines.

New York—The first quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent, on the preferred stock of the United States Steel corporation was payable Wednesday, according to the latest report the outstanding preferred stock amounted to $508,473,100. The dividend calls for a disbursement of $6,363,284.

Chicago—Plans for the organization of a lake transportation company with a capitalization of $2,000,000 are on foot. It is proposed to place ten vessels in the grain carrying trade between Chicago and Buffalo. Charles Counselman of Chicago and F. S. Wilkinson of Syracuse are the promoters.

Owensboro, Ky.—Isaac Brooks, a negro sixty two years old, has been able to read or write, has suddenly acquired ability to read the scriptures. He can handle any verse in the bible and reads with perfect ease. He claims to have been inspired in a dream Saturday night. He did not discover his strange gift until Sunday afternoon.

The Record Broken.

Chicago, Aug. 8.—Records for fast trips in electric automobiles without exchanging the batteries have been broken by F. C. Phillips, president of the Edwell Parker company of Cleveland and Henry C. Porter, president of the Porter Battery company of Chicago. The start was from the Great Northern Hotel at 5:40 p. m. Monday and the trip was finished at 2 a. m. Wednesday, having covered a distance of 1,078 miles on the Lake Shore railroad system of railways.

Storm Are Killed.

London, Aug. 8.—A dispatch has been received from Simla, India, which states that a party of Mahsuds on Tuesday occupied and looted the military post at Kashmirkai. A native officer and six soldiers were killed and the commanding officer and three men wounded.

THE DAILY MARKET REPORT

Received by wire at 3 p. m.

UNION STOCK YARDS.

Union Stock Yards, Aug. 8.—Cattle—Receipts 12,000, market steady to strong. Choice to fancy beeves $5.60 @ 6.15, fair to good 4.70 @ 5.60; poor to fair 3.75 @ 4.60, for cows 2.15 @ 4.60, canning cows 1.50 @ 2.70, bulls 2.25 @ 4.10, stockers and feeders 2.50 @ 4.25, Texas steers 3.50 @ 4.60.

Hogs—Receipts 30,000, estimates for tomorrow 25,000, market opened 5c lower, later advanced 5 @ 10c top 6.07½, bulk 5.75 @ 6.05, light 6.05 @ 6.07½, rough packing 5.45 @ 5.65, mixed and butchers 5.75 @ 6.05, heavy packing and shipping, 5.85 @ 6.07½, pigs 5.25 @ 5.75.

Sheep—Receipts 12,000, market strong to 10c higher. Natives 2.90 @ 4.55, Western 3.60 @ 3.85, yearlings 3.90 @ 4.20, Western lambs 4.50 @ 5.15.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Aug. 8.—Wheat—Sept. 69 @ 69¼, September sold at 71¼ @ 71⅝, to 70¾ to 70⅞, December at 73⅛ @ 74 to 74⅛.

Corn—5 @ 5½ better. September sold at 57⅝ to 58⅜ and 57⅞. May at 61 to 61⅜ to 61⅝.

Oats 1 @ 1½ better. September sold at 35 to 35⅛ and May at 37½ @ 38⅛.

Provisions—January products ranged: Pork 14.75 to 14.95 to 14.80; lard 8.65 to 8.75; ribs 7.67½ to 7.82½.

TOLEDO.

Toledo, Aug. 8.—Wheat—Cash 71¼; September 71⅜; December 74¼; May 78. Corn—September 67¾; December 52¼. Oats—Cash 33½; September 35¼; December 37½; No. 2, 37½; white 37½. Rye—No. 2, 57; No. 2, 55; September 62¼. Clover seed—Cash 6.50; simple 6.37½; October 6.30. Timothy 2.25.

NEW YORK.

New York, Aug. 8.—Pork—Quiet; mess 15.25 @ 16.25.

Lard—Nominal; steam rendered 8.90.

Butter—Receipts 2,941, choice moderately actively; state dairy 14 @ 15; creamery 16 @ 20¼; Western 16 @ 20½; Elgin 20½; Imitation creamery 14 @ 17½; factory 12½ @ 15½.

Eggs—Receipts 6,220; fair demand; state 16 @ 18; Western 8 @ 17½.

Tallow—Quiet; city 4⅝; country 4⅜ @ 4.

EAST BUFFALO.

East Buffalo, Aug. 8.—Cattle—No fresh sale. Feeling weak. Veals dull; 4.25 @ 6.00.

Hogs—Receipts 33 cars; market 5 @ 10c lower. Heavy 6.05 @ 6.10; mixed 6.00 @ 6.05; light to good Yorkers 5.95 @ 6.05; bulk 6.00; pigs 5.90 @ 5.75; roughs 5.25 @ 5.40; stags 4.25 @ 5.00.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 6 cars; market quiet and unchanged. No very good here. Quotable top lambs 5.25 @ 5.30; others 2.00 @ 5.15; sheep mixed culls to good 3.75 @ 4.00; wethers 4.10 @ 4.20; yearlings sheep mixed culls to good 4.75 @ 4.60; wethers 4.10 @ 4.30; yearlings 4.35 @ 4.50.

Farms for Sale.

80 acres west of Marion to exchange for city property. Block land, fair improvements.

160 acres within twenty minutes drive of Marion.

60, 80 and 120 acre properties, all desirable at bargains.

4 2-3 acres inside of sale.

How to exchange or for cash.

S. N. SWICK.

Citizens Memorial Bldg. E. Center St.

HE'S BURNED ALIVE

Frightful Penalty Inflicted For Bestial Crime.

HE PLEADED IN VAIN FOR MERCY.

Fiend Who Disfigured the Wife of an Alabama Farmer Identified by Her Victim—Confesses His Guilt and Is Roasted to Flames—Negroes Helped Pile Fuel on the Pyre.

Birmingham, Ala., Aug. 8.—John W. Pennington, colored, was burned at the stake by a crowd of 600 enraged citizens of Coffee county for a heinous crime committed near Enterprise, Ala.

Unlike most mobs, the determined body was composed of both blacks and white men, and although Pennington pleaded for mercy and frantically endeavored to break the chains that tightly bound him, not a trace of sympathy was shown on the faces that peered at him through the flames. Pennington had committed a brutal assault upon Mrs. J. G. Davis, the wife of one of the most prominent farmers of Coffee county, and confessed.

The crime was committed while Mrs. Davis was gathering vegetables in her garden. Pennington slipped up from behind her and threw her to the ground, choked the woman into insensibility, outraged her and fled through the woods nearby. As soon as she regained her senses Mrs. Davis crawled to the house and told her husband what had happened. A large posse was organized with bloodhounds and captured the negro in a swamp.

Pennington was bound hand and foot and taken to the Davis home for identification. Word of the assault on Mrs. Davis had been sent by runners for miles around and every farmer in the neighborhood had joined in the search. Some of them were invited to join the pursuing party and went to the Davis house and quietly awaited the return.

When the posse arrived with Pennington there were at least 500 persons gathered near the Davis residence. A great shout went up when the prisoner was seen by the crowd, but a signal the man withdrew to the woods and quietly awaited the result of the meeting of Pennington and Mrs. Davis. Mrs. Davis immediately recognized him and the negro broke down and wept. He admitted having committed the assault and pleaded for mercy, but with cries of terror the trembling man was dragged from the house and into the woods, where the crowd had gathered.

Evidently expecting the confession, some of the citizens had already driven a man iron pipe into the ground and as the mass approached with Pennington both whites and blacks were piling kindlewood around the stake. The negro saw his doom, and with a scream of terror fell to the ground in a faint. He was quickly revived and dragged to the stake, while the crowd stood silently by. The frightened man was limp and had to be held up, while the chains were fastened around his neck and body. When all was ready a match was applied to the pile on which oil had been poured, and soon leaped into a roaring fire. The terrified negro again pleaded for mercy in the most agonizing tones and prayed to God that those around him might pardon. He then called upon the Savior for forgiveness, and as the flames leaped up and encircled his neck an unearthly shriek was heard and the man's eyes had almost bulged out of the sockets. By this time the fire had gained such headway that nothing could be seen excepting a wriggling motion in the center of the circle of fire. A deathly silence followed, and in a few minutes the flames had sufficiently subsided to see that Pennington's head had fallen forward and hung limp over the iron chain. The body was quickly consumed and all of Pennington that remained was a pile of ashes. The crowd then quietly dispersed.

Marti's Treducer Rebuked.

Havana, Aug. 8.—In the constitutional convention Senor Giberga presented his resolution, that Senor Quesada be called upon to explain what he meant in his recent declaration that Marti was the evil genius of Cuba or withdraw from the convention. The convention adopted a modification of the resolution expressing sympathy with the attitude of Senor Giberga and disapproving the conduct of Senor Quesada, but at the same time declaring that it had no power to go further into the matter.

Very Heavy Seas.

Rochester, Aug. 8.—The steamer Kingston from Toronto to the Thousand Islands arrived two hours late Wednesday, with a number of cabin windows smashed in, and the captain said it was the worst storm that he had ever experienced in thirty years' life on steam decks. At times the waves broke over the high deck of the vessel, and sheet after sheet of water was hurled as high as the pilot house. All of the passengers were sick.

Oil Rush of Francois [illegible]

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

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MARION WEEKLY STAR.

Price, $1.50 Per Year, in Advance.

BY W. G. HARDING.

16 Pages 2 Parts.
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SATURDAY - - - - - - - AUGUST 10

There is plenty of room in the Groot bandwagon.

If Rockefeller is really worth a billion he has our sympathy.

Senator Tillman hasn't lynched any "niggers" during the past couple of days.

In spite of the drouth there seems to be plenty of water in the watermelon.

Count Von Waldersee is to be made a Statholter. That ought to hold him awhile.

According to Senator Tillman's latest outburst he "doesn't like a nigger nohow."

Senator Tillman would make a splendid leader for a mob of "best citizens."

Maybe Senator Tillman is envious of the prominence attained by Booker T. Washington.

There is considerable difference between the men who make history and those who write it.

Only the pretty girls seem to have drawn farms in the government's recent real estate lottery.

Groot's position, if we understand it, is that "eternal principles" never have any use for the coroner.

The country is hearing from Roosevelt again. Teddy is not as yet a subject for the political coroner.

Johnstown, Pa., electric railways have not as yet been called upon by Tom Johnson to shell out more taxes.

The Younger brothers are to sell tombstones. This will be quite a change from their former occupation.

Lincoln, Neb., was one of the greatest sufferers from the recent heat, much of which was centered under Mr. Bryan's collar.

There is a rumor current that Uncle Abe Patrick is going to have an attack of throat trouble during the coming campaign.

If Colonel Kilbourne is not already a millionaire he is not going to allow the campaign to interfere with his becoming one.

The Boers apparently refuse to accept the pensioning of British generals as the end of hostilities in the Transvaal.

The New York Sun says Maclay "is the most distinguished living American historian." He is unquestionably the most notorious.

Mr. Altgeld's tax crusade is making life miserable for Chicago residents. Nearly every day people are hauled up and accused of being millionaires.

It is quite evident that the Cincinnati Enquirer is not going to be half as enthusiastic for the Democratic ticket this year as it was two years ago.

Just as everybody was about to believe that the Pullman car porters would soon begin to give away libraries they step up to complain of their hard lot.

Human nature is pretty much the same whether a man wears broadcloth or is arrayed in overalls.—Cleveland Leader.

Quite a discovery.

Mr. McLean will not be rash enough to enter into a joint debate with Senator Foraker. In a case of that kind Mr. McLean would hardly be able to get Mr. Bryan to help him.

Illinois newspapers are discussing the question, "Can a cow lose her cud?" The Illinois newspapers are precipitate. The subject should be left open for the long winter evenings.

Colonel Kilbourne says he will spend no money in the campaign. Such a declaration doesn't sound like a millionaire's come along notice to the boys who stir up the enthusiasm.

The Sampson-Schley controversy gives a wide range for the imagination to work on in figuring out responsibility had the Santiago battle resulted in the defeat of the American fleet.

So far as the public is concerned the Schley court of inquiry will accomplish little. The American people will still insist on chosing their own heroes, no matter what the court decides.

Mr. Bryan is on Admiral Schley's side, but Schley can't help it.

Croesus has demonstrated again that the people still stand ready to worship at the shrine of the horse that breaks a record. And who cares how many bicycle records are smashed?

A Denver physician says we should kill the weak and build up the strong, and the Washington Post is quick to suggest that the doctors are already living up to the first half of the proposition.

Senator Chauncey Depew says women are lacking in humor. Can it be possible that some of those widows about whom Mr. Depew has been saying pretty things have taken him seriously?

According to a French newspaper Colonel Bryan was once a cowboy and was called "Silver Bill, the dead shot." The French newspaper should confine itself to Colonel Bryan's military record.

Some restless persons who have nothing else to disturb them are beginning to worry about the surplus in the United States treasury. "Down with the surplus" may soon be the political cry.

Weather Prophet Foster says that about the middle of August "the warm waves and the cool waves will move eastward on nearly the same schedule of time." That ought to make a pretty race.

There is a dispute on at Lincoln, Neb., whether prayers or gunpowder brought the rain at that place last Saturday. In a controversy of that kind it might be well enough to call in Elijah Dowie to settle it.

Admiral Schley's son would find it of more or less value to imitate his illustrious sire in the matter of silence. There does not seem to be any occasion for the young man to break into the Sampson-Schley controversy.

Too much should not be expected of the naval court of inquiry. The court can not make heroes. The heroes made themselves in the Santiago battle, and those who were not there will not be accepted as the real article by the public.

There are 1,786 miles of interurban electric railway in operation in Ohio, and 1,435 miles are under construction. Although they are no statistics to fall back on, the number of miles projected on paper must amount to something like 75,947.

The Cincinnati Enquirer has many sparkling things to say about Senator Hanna as a presidential candidate, but if the Enquirer cared to talk about the matter it would be able to extract quite as much fun out of Editor McLean's senatorial candidacy.

By insisting that he is voting for principle Groot is hitting hard those silver Democrats who have put their principles aside as a recognition of the situation. Political principles that have to be laid away during a campaign are in danger of becoming moth-eaten.

The Youngstown Vindicator offers this comment: "It was hottest in July in Marion, this state, and during that time the death rate there was the lowest. Heat seems to be good for health. It is certain that the death rate in winter is greater than in the summer season."

The Democrats of the Findlay senatorial district repudiated the Democratic platform, and promulgated one which has Bryan and the Kansas City declaration of principles in it. These little discrepancies in the way of democratic platforms will have a tendency to put joy in the heart of Groot.

The Standard Oil company is out with another denial of the story that it offered Hon. F. S. Monnett a $400,000 bribe. There are times when people might suspect the Standard Oil company, but this is not one of them. The denial of the Monnett bribery story at this late day seems entirely unnecessary.

Senor Estrada Palma, who is being boomed for the Cuban presidency, says: "We didn't fight for Cuban independence in order that the island might be annexed to the United States." This patriotic outburst of love of country has brought forth the reminder that Senor Estrada Palma was comfortably ensconsed in his New York home while the fighting was going on in Cuba. How Palma must suffer at the thought of annexation.

Two great forces of the world are lining up for a battle that will disturb things generally. There was once hope that the conflict might be avoided, but there is little hope left now, and the country is destined to witness a great test of strength and endurance between capital and labor. So long as the steel workers conduct their strike within the bounds of reason and observe order they can feel sure of the general public's sympathy.

Pessimism has now almost completed the ruin of the potato crop. The turnips, cabbage, beets and tomatoes may be expected to suffer later. When pessimism begins to run rampant over the telegraph wires and through the crop bulletins the chinch bug and the cabbage worm, the Hessian fly and the tomato blight have to take back seats and learn what real destruction is. There is nothing more contagious than calamity. Smallpox and measles are not in it. The symptoms are a sigh, a groan, which gradually grow into a universal wail. There must be a pollen that arises from blighted crops and superinduces the calamity howl. The vision is affected and we can only see the short corn crop and the poor potato yield. The greatest wheat crop the country has ever harvested is overlooked, and the abundant yield of fruit is lost sight of in the haze of calamity. A compensating nature has provided luxuries to make up for a shortage in some necessities, but how we do love hominy when corn is scarce, and there is nothing so good as potatoes when the price is prohibitive. What a gloomy lot of growlers we are anyhow.

HE IS ORDERED OUT

An Employe of the United States Treasury Department

IS DRIVEN OUT OF CANADA

He Was Too Clever in Spotting Female Smugglers Who Ply Their Trade Between Windsor and Detroit—A Windsor Merchant Causes Him To Be Ejected.

Windsor, Ont., Aug. 8.—Dr. Alvin J. Gregory, one of the special officers in the employ of the United States treasury department was ordered to get out of Windsor or submit to arrest yesterday afternoon by the chief of police. The reason for this action is said to be that Gregory was injuring the trade of several merchants by "spotting" women, who cross the river from the United States and buy and smuggle back under their skirts such contraband articles as silks, laces and dressgoods. The treasury officials have long been aware that smuggling was being carried on here on an extensive scale, but as women have invariably been the offenders it has been found hard to trap them. So large has this American trade become that the largest merchants have large dressing rooms for their American patrons, where the goods to be smuggled can be arranged. Detroit patronage alone is estimated to be worth at least half a million dollars a year.

Officer Gregory, in order to detect offenders, was compelled to wait outside the shops until the women emerged with their purchases. He then followed them across the ferry, and when the boat reached Detroit the smugglers were taken into the custom house and searched.

The Windsor merchants noticed that their American trade was decreasing of late, and laying it to the vigilance of Gregory an information was laid against him charging him with loitering about the streets.

Officer Elliott accosted him yesterday and told him he would have to leave town or be arrested and Gregory chose the former alternative.

United States Consul Morris, when notified, expressed great surprise. He says he will bring the matter to the attention of the Dominion government at Ottawa.

J. F. Likens, residing five miles northeast of the city, who was injured last Saturday by falling from a stack of wheat, is much improved. Mr. Likens alighted on his head and was unconscious for four hours. He is able to be about.

Misses Margaret Dorn and Lena Herrod of Kenton, who have been visiting with Miss Edith Last, left last night for a visit with friends at Bucyrus.

THE CROP REPORT

Weather Bureau Issues a Report on Its Observations for Week Ending Monday.

THE LATE CORN WILL BE SAVED

Fortunately the Greater Portion of the Acreage Planted Was in Late Corn—Early Corn Gone—Drouth Is Broken in the West—Lingers in the Ohio Valley.

Washington, August 7.—More than usual interest attaches to this week's crop report of the weather bureau, owing to the personal investigation conducted throughout the recent drouth-stricken area by Secretary of Agriculture Wilson. The report says:

"With more moderate temperatures and good rains over a large part of the drouth-stricken area, the weather conditions of the week ending August 5, were the most favorable to agricultural interests in the states of the Central valleys that have prevailed since the latter part of June. In the states of the Missouri valley the severe and protracted drouth has been very largely relieved, but to the eastward of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio river only partial relief has been afforded by insufficient showers, the drouth conditions in the Upper Ohio valley being more serious than at any previous time this season.

The east gulf and portions of the South Atlantic states and Texas also need rain.

In the middle Atlantic states and New England and throughout the Pacific coast districts the week has proved generally favorable. In the great corn states late corn—and fortunately a much larger proportion than usual of this year's crop was planted late—has experienced a general, and in some cases a decided, improvement, but the early corn has been practically ruined.

In Kansas the cooler weather with better distributed rains decidedly improved conditions in the eastern and western divisions of the state and slightly benefited the central portions, and in many of the eastern, western and south central counties late corn still promises one-fourth to half a crop.

In Nebraska the improvement has been less marked and is confined largely to the northern and extreme eastern counties.

In Iowa the late planted is making a better showing, and under favorable conditions the balance of the season, promises a considerable yield of sound grain; the extent of irreparable damage in this state cannot yet be estimated.

In Missouri, where good local showers fell, except in portions of the southern section, late corn has been much improved but elsewhere it continues to deteriorate.

In Illinois corn has greatly improved in the northern part of the state, but has deteriorated in parts of the central and southern portions.

In a few favored districts of Northern Indiana corn is still promising, but elsewhere the upland and early planted is almost beyond recovery; with immediate rains about an average crop of lowland and late planted would be produced.

Over the greater part of Ohio the condition of corn has been materially lowered, a portion of the crop in the southwest part of the state being past help; in Northwestern Ohio its condition is more hopeful.

In Tennessee, Kentucky and West Virginia, the condition of corn has been materially reduced during the past week. In the Middle Atlantic states an excellent crop of corn is now practically assured.

"The weather conditions in the spring wheat region have been very favorable for harvesting, which is nearing completion in the southern district.

"The oat harvests are mostly completed and the yields are generally unsatisfactory."

A general improvement in the condition of cotton over the greater part of the corn belt is reported, in the official bulletin, and in the Atlantic coast districts tobacco is said to have made favorable progress. In the Ohio valley, however, tobacco has made but little growth an dis badly in need of rain.

A WEST POINTER

Becomes a Governor of a Venezuelan State at Twenty-Seven.

New York, Aug. 9.—News comes from La Victoria, Venezuela that Francisco L. Alcantara, a graduate of the United States military academy at West Point in the class of 1897, has been elected president of State of Aragua. He is only twenty-seven years old.

Young Alcantara's father was president of Aragua some years ago and later was president of the republic. Francisco was a special cadet at West Point, admitted to the academy by President Cleveland on the request of President Andueza Palacio.

On the conclusion of his course of military training, he returned to his native country where he was appointed colonel of an artillery regiment. Since then he has fought on the government side in one of the country's rebellions. For the ability he displayed, Alcantara was promoted to the rank of general. The young man's political advancement has been rapid as well and has now terminated in his election to the presidency of one of the most important states of Venezuela. He is the youngest man occupying so high an office.

TIP OF FINGER

Is Pinched Off by Cog Wheels—A Lively Runaway Near Coddling.

Coddling, Aug. 9.—Mrs. Will Stockman and children of Marion and Miss Mattie Davids of Prospect were guests of Mrs. W. H. Davids, the first of the week.

Mr. Robert Alexander spent Thursday in Magnetic Springs, the guest of his daughter, Miss Sallie Alexander.

Last week, while threshing at L. R. Codling's, J. B. Almendinger had the misfortune to get his hand in a cog wheel. The index finger was cut entirely off just at the root of the nail. Dr. McNeil of Prospect dressed the wound.

A team of horses belonging to B. Maloney ran away with a mowing machine Tuesday, breaking it and also damaging a fodder which was in the field.

Threshing is about all finished. The yield of wheat being from ten to twenty bushels. Oats are very good.

ONCE AGAIN

One of the Beautiful Rice Sisters Breaks into Print.

New York, Aug. 9.—John Seager, ex-husband of the oldest of the three "beautiful Rice Sisters," another of whom is wife of George W. Lederer, theatrical manager, is anxious to ascertain the whereabouts of Chas. C. Worthington, formerly president of the Worthington Pump company and a wealthy clubman.

Seager has brought a suit to recover $100,000 from Worthington for alienation of the affections of Mrs. Seager.

Mrs. Seager recently secured a divorce from her husband in Washington on the ground of desertion.

Seager is a stock broker, and was secretary to Daniel S. Lamont when the latter was secretary of war and served in the same capacity for Wm. C. Whitney, when the latter was secretary of the navy.

STEEL TRUST

Seeks Eight Thousand Acres of Land in Canada.

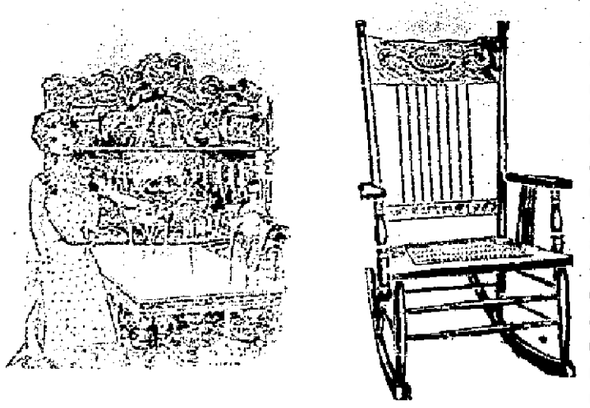
Toronto, Ont., Aug. 9.—The United States Steel company has applied to the department of crown lands for the purchase of 8,000 acres of mineral land in the Thunder bay district. There are two well defined ranges in the district, running eastward from Nipigon lake, ten miles. The ore, judging from the surface showing, is of a low grade quality, about forty per cent. purity, and is of the hematite variety.

Mrs. D. H. Wonder is ill at her home on Walnut street.

The Big Home Furnishing Store. McClain's The Big Home Furnishing Store.
(Y. M. C. A.)

MARVELOUS BARGAINS

In all kinds of home things here. The mid-summer slaughter of prices is on and it takes mighty little money just now to buy Furniture, Gasoline Stoves, Steel Ranges, Carpets, Dishes, etc.



Here are Some Special Things for This Week and Next.

All $1.75 Rockers cut to..... 99c
All $1.75 Stands cut to 99c
All $5.00 Iron Beds cut to $3.75
All $20 00 Bed Room Suits cut to..... $14.99
All $25.00 Bed Room Suits cut to..... $19.50
All $10 00 Couches cut to..... $7.50
All $15.00 Couches cut to..... $11.95
All $10.00 Sets of Dishes..... $7.95

Free Delivery to Your Home.

DIFFERENT ENDING

Has This Elopement from That of Princess Chimay.

Vienna, Aug. 9.—An elopement like that of the Princess Chimay, with the exception that its ending was quick and tragic, has been reported here.

The Princess Olga Scamonowski, the daughter of a Russian magnate of Royal blood, recently eloped with a Gypsy musician at Ballanton, Hungary.

The princess visited the restaurant in which the gypsy performed, fell in love with him, and he with her, and the couple eloped after the musician had completed his work of the day.

The father and brothers of the princess started in pursuit of the couple, and on the second day caught them.

The elopers were dealt with summarily. The Gypsy was thrashed, and the princess, who had disgraced her family, was handed a revolver with which she shot herself.

BEATEN BY DEATH

In a Consumptive in a Race from Boston to Iowa.

Chicago, Aug. 9.—Death brought to a sudden end in Chicago Thursday a race which started Wednesday in Boston.

The victim of the grim reaper was Jno. H. Foley, a civil engineer, who left the eastern city in a race against death to see his old mother and father in his homestead at Clearmont, Iowa. Suffering from consumption, Foley, who was twenty-five years old, left Boston Wednesday. As the train neared Chicago, Foley felt himself growing weaker, but he was able to walk with the aid of his sister to an ambulance which was waiting him at the depot. As the ambulance rolled on its way to another depot Foley sank back into the cushions and died.

VERY BOLD

In the Theft of a Tray of Diamonds at Hamilton.

Hamilton, O., Aug. 9.—A gang of four men secured two trays of diamonds from A. Sidensticker's jewelry store shortly after noon Thursday. The diamonds, which are valued at $3,500, were taken from a show window. One of the men held a newspaper spread over the show window while another engaged Percy Todd, a clerk, in the purchase of silver spoons. A third crawled under a show case to get at the inner door of the window and grabbed the trays, while a fourth kept watch. The men all escaped on a train before the robbery was discovered. The store is on High street the most frequented street in the city.

IN NEAR FUTURE

Keels of West Virginia and Maryland Will Be Laid.

Norfolk, Va., Aug. 9.—Drawings for the armored cruisers West Virginia and Maryland have been completed and the keels of these vessels will shortly go down at the Newport News Ship Building and Dry Dock company's yard. The West Virginia and Maryland will be magnificent cruisers of the most speedy and powerful class in the world, and both will be superior to the New York and Brooklyn, now the only armored cruisers in the navy. They will each be 502 feet long, and will have a displacement of 13,680 tons.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.

Wife of a Railroad Man Wounds Woman of Whom She Is Jealous.

Denver, Col., Aug. 9.—Mrs. Philip Hitchcock, wife of the city passenger agent of the Wabash railroad, yesterday shot Mrs. James Roberts, wife of a candy store proprietor. The bullet struck the cheekbone and glanced off. Roberts then tried to interfere when Mrs. Hitchcock shot him twice, one bullet going through his arm and the other grazing his skull.

The cause of the shooting was Mrs. Hitchcock's belief that her husband paid too much attention to Mrs. Roberts. Mrs. Hitchcock is under arrest.

MISS THOMAS

Resigns Her Position at Fostoria and Will Come to Marion.

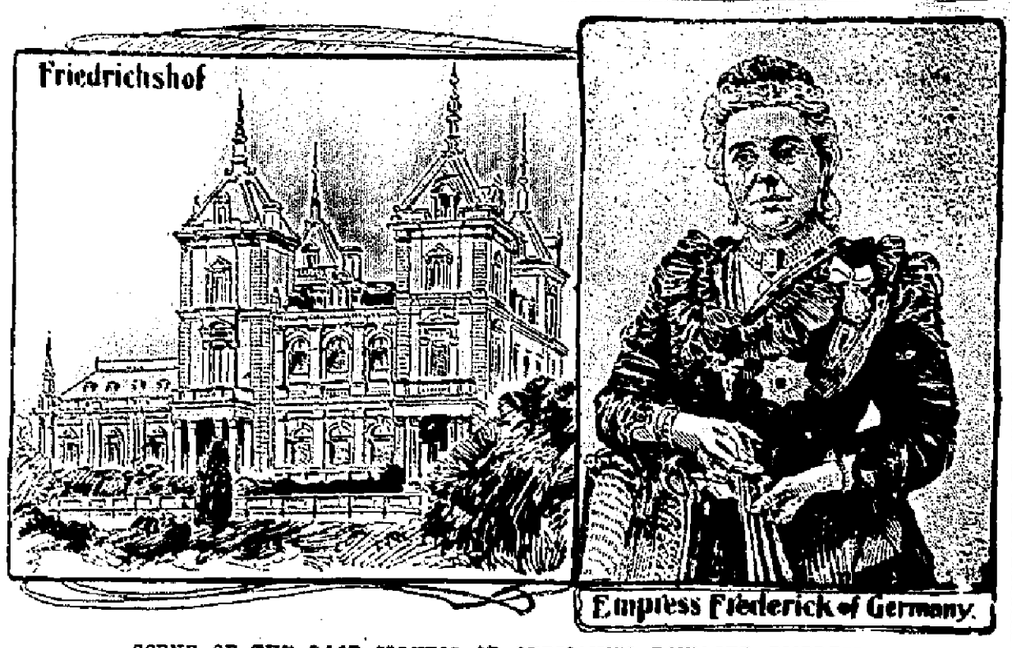
H. L. Frank, the new superintendent of instruction, received a telephone message from Miss Rachael Thomas at Fostoria Wednesday announcing her acceptance of the position of instructor in the department of writing and commercial drawing. She tendered the Fostoria board of education her resignation Tuesday evening, and is very much pleased with this opportunity offered her to come to Marion.

Miss Thomas receives $75 per month here, an advance of five dollars over her present salary.

SUDDENLY RICH.

The Aldermen of Beaumont Are Blowing Their Money.

Austin, Tex. Aug. 9.—Mayor D. P. Wheat of Beaumont states that it is impossible to hold a meeting of the city council of that city, owing to the absence of all the aldermen, who have gone to the mountains and fashionable resorts of the east to spend the summer. He says that all the aldermen of Beaumont made immense fortunes out of oil, and that they are now all enjoying themselves.



SCENE OF THE LAST ILLNESS OF GERMANY'S DOWAGER EMPRESS.

Friedrichshof palace, scene of the last illness of the Dowager Empress Frederick of Germany, is in Cronberg, a small town near Homburg. The stately old pile is just now filled with a distinguished assemblage of royal mourners, among those who were hastily summoned to the deathbed of the old empress being the kaiser and King Edward of England.

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IT GOES TO COURT

Independent Telephone Question Will Be Decided by the Probate Court.

THE PETITION FILED WEDNESDAY

Marion County Telephone Company Takes Advantage of the Statute that Provides for Such Action and Seeks of the Court What Council *Refuses to Grant.*

The Marion County Telephone company filed its petition in probate court Wednesday, asking court to prescribe regulations for the erection of an independent telephone system in Marion. The petition is signed by Fred Guthery, president of the company, and is filed by Crissinger & Guthery, attorneys for the company.

The petition sets forth the fact that the company asked council for a franchise on the 7th of last March, and that council refused to consider the same until July 15, at which time the ordinance was taken from the committee and passed to its second reading. Council at that time voted against passing it to its third reading and passage, and since twice neglected to do so, though there has been abundant opportunity. For this reason the company asks the court to prescribe regulations for the erection of poles, the construction of conduits and the operation of a telephone system in the city of Marion. The petition asks that the council be notified for a sanitary time of the pendency of the petition and be asked to show cause why the grant of regulations should not be made as the laws of Ohio provide. This is the formal statement to the court. The company is prepared to show that it tendered to council the more than a barely legal offer, and it offered the city the use of ten telephones and additional instruments at half price, that it offered to city the use of its conduits and poles for fire alarm and police call wires, but that council practically refused all effort of the company to secure the grant of a franchise.

The filing of the petition was a surprise. Since the matter was placed on council for decision there has been a movement on foot to bring about body and the company into an agreement, but the conference committee started out to demand underground conduits for the wires in all parts of the corporation, a thing so unreasonable that it was apparent all the overtures toward an agreement were meant to secure further delay, hence the appeal to the court.

There are many court grants of franchises in Ohio. Even the Central Union company is operating under court grants in many cities. The Marion County company has the capital behind and is ready to proceed with the erection of the finest possible plant as soon as it secures lawful authority to proceed.

MARION BANK

Gets the Canaan Pike Bonds at Par, $22,100.

The bonds for the Canaan free turnpike were sold Wednesday at the sheriff's office by the pike commissioners, W. Lust, J. J. Layer and John Hale. The bids were opened at 2 o'clock and are as follows:

Lamprecht Bros. of Cleveland, $22,-8. They wanted $225 for the printing of bonds, etc.

Ohio National bank of Columbus, $100 and $75 for printing.

Farmers and Mechanics bank, $22,-. This is par, and the local bank was awarded the bonds. Two irregular bids were not considered.

THE MARRIAGE

Of Two Perry County People Solemnized Wednesday Morning.

Mr. Frank Snider and Miss Amanda Argess, both of Perry county, were married at 11 a. m. Wednesday at the Seventh M. E. parsonage, Dr. A. E. Smith officiating.

The ceremony was performed in the presence of a small company of friends and relatives of the contracting parties. The bride is a sister of Mr. John Argess of the Mirror, and the happy couple were his guests during their stay in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. Snider will make their future home near Hilliard.

In Probate Court.

David Bell has been appointed administrator of the estate of Wilson Evans, late of Agosta.

David Seas has filed his first account as guardian for Catherine Yeager. The hearing of the account will be held on September 3.

Inventories of the estates of Mrs. Sophia M. Sauer and Thomas McGrath deceased, have been filed in the probate court.

C. C. Fisher has been appointed administrator of the estate of John S. Fisher, deceased.

E. N. Uncapher, administrator of the estate of James O. Uncapher, has filed an inventory and appraisement of personal property.

Anna M. Zeig, guardian of Henry Zeig, has filed her fourth account. It will be given a hearing September 1.

The petition of the Marion County Telephone company for a franchise, which was filed in the probate court Wednesday, will be given a hearing September 9.

TWO EXCURSIONS.

Elks Go to Cedar Point and Epworth Leaguers to Hepburn.

The Elks ran their first annual excursion Wednesday. Cedar Point was the destination. Nearly two hundred people purchased tickets. Garfield Irwin's Midway band accompanied the excursionists. The band is made up of Irwin, trombone and leader; Haines, alto; Bowler, tuba, and Zachman, base drum. It played several pieces at the depot and was loudly applauded.

About five hundred people accompanied the Epworth league of the Epworth Methodist church to Hepburn, Wednesday. A program of swimming and running races and a ball game by two picked teams, added to the pleasures of the day. The excursion was the largest that has left the city this year.

FRANK SNYDER

Is Ill at a Hospital in the City of San Francisco.

Relatives of Frank Snyder, who is in the United States regular army, have received a letter from him stating that he has just completed a second trip to the Philippines and is now sick in an army hospital at San Francisco. He states that as soon as he is able he will probably be obliged to return to Manilla although he had hoped for his discharge.

DIVORCE GRANTED

Orrin Wonder Is Freed from the Bonds Which Bound Him to His Alice.

SHE'S BARRED RIGHT OF DOWER

Decree Is Granted on the Grounds of Neglect of Duty, Extreme Cruelty and Desertion—Motion Overruled in the Matter of Ulsh Against Ulsh. Common Pleas Gleanings.

The disappearance of Mrs. Alice Wonder, nee Merkle, some time ago, had a sequel in the divorce court Thursday, when Orrin D. Wonder was granted a divorce by Judge Young.

Mrs. Wonder, who is now in Cleveland and who did not contest the case, was barred from dower in the plaintiff's property.

The divorce was granted on grounds of gross neglect of duty, extreme cruelty and desertion.

In the matter of W. W. Ulsh against Samuel Ulsh, Judge Young overruled the defendant's motion Thursday and sustained a verdict of $1,500.21, given the plaintiff some time ago.

Dallas McKinley, through his attorneys, Scofield, Durfee and Scofield, has filed an answer to the petition for divorce of his wife, Gertrude McKinley, in the court of common pleas. He states that his wife has made a number of allegations in her petition, which are not correct and he asks the court to dismiss the case.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED

By Canby Pythian Lodge on Death of John S. Fisher.

Inasmuch as Canby Lodge, No. 51, Knights of Pythias, has been called upon to mourn for our beloved brother, John S. Fisher;

While we mourn his loss, let the example of his honest, upright life be to us a lesson. Let us remember him in life; his sunny disposition, free from the petty jealousies of life; his sterling qualities ever ready to do right; his ambition for the highest mark in life, and his watchful conduct to his friends; and

"As o'er these scenes our memories wake
And fondly brood with miser care,
Time but the impression deeper make,
As streams their channels deeper wear."

Therefore, be it by the members of Canby Lodge, No. 51, Knights of Pythias,

Resolved, That in his removal to that higher, better brotherhood we lose from our midst the influence of a worthy knight and a true friend, and that we extend to the bereaved family, of which he was a member, our heartfelt sympathy. Be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this lodge, a copy be presented to the family in recognition of our regard and that a copy be published in the local papers.

J. W. Jacoby,
C. C. Conley, Com.
H. W. Donithen,

A SPECIAL EXCURSION

To the Soldiers' Home and K. of P. Encampment at Dayton.

A special excursion over the Erie railroad will be run to Dayton and the Soldiers' home on next Sunday, August 11, on account of the K. of P. encampment. The excursion will run under the auspices of Akron Lodge, No. 422, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. Train is scheduled to leave Marion Junction at 9:05 a. m., and returning, will leave Dayton at 7 p. m. The fare from Marion is $1.25. Any one desiring further particulars can secure them by writing to J. K. Huff, committeeman, Akron, O. d&wk

Pain has no show with Dr. Miles' Pain Pills.

DEATH IS SUDDEN

Aged Patrick Finn Is Taken Ill While at Work on the Big Four Tuesday Afternoon.

HE DIES TWENTY MINUTES LATER

Despite Every Effort To Save His Life—The Funeral Was Held Thursday Morning at Eight A. M. A Short Sketch of the Life of the Deceased.

Patrick Finn, one of the oldest section men on the Big Four railroad, died about 3 o'clock Tuesday afternoon at the home of his daughter, Mrs. P. H. Nickle, of north Main street.

Mr. Finn's death was due to heart trouble. He had been a sufferer from this disease for some years. Tuesday he was working as usual in John Sullivan's section gang laying a new crossing at Greenwood street where the Big Four crosses that thoroughfare. He complained of feeling unwell shortly after 2 o'clock. He grew rapidly worse and was taken to the home of his daughter. Dr. S. H. Britton was called to attend the sick man, but Mr. Finn died twenty minutes after reaching the house.

Patrick Finn was born in County Clare, Ireland, about sixty-three years ago. He went to England when he was twelve years old and came to the United States when a young man. Mr. Finn settled in this county and had resided here all his life with the exception of a few years when he conducted a saloon in Urbana. He has been an employe of the Big Four railroad for many years. Mr. Finn was a member of St. Mary's church.

The funeral services were held at 8 o'clock Thursday morning at St. Mary's church. Interment was made in St. Mary's cemetery.

GURLEY POST OFFICE.

It Is To Be Abandoned in the Very Near Future.

Gurley, Aug. 9. The Misses Cressap of Upper Sandusky spent several days of last week with their sister, Mrs. Roy Needles.

Miss Kerr and adopted daughter of Marion spent Sunday with Mrs. Kerr's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Lawler.

Mr. and Mrs. David Carr were guests of relatives at Marion over Sunday.

Mrs. Jesse Lucker is visiting relatives in Ergville.

Peter Stills of Marion spent Sunday at the home of David Schafer.

Miss Lenna Wiard of Crestline, Pennsylvania, Miss Nell Lawler of Larue, Mrs. Princess Gray and Mrs. Edward Gray were spending the day with friends here last Friday.

Christopher Hauk lost a valuable horse last week.

Charles Thorpe and family are camping for a couple of weeks at Hepburn.

Mrs. LeRoy Gladden has joined her husband at Toledo, where they will reside for the present.

The section men on Friday morning found and buried the upper part of the skull and brains of the unidentified stranger who was killed at Moran switch Thursday night.

Mrs. Jacob Baker is seriously ill.

The Misses Lucile and Grace Cunningham, Harriet Christian and Bess Wandell were guests of Misses Dell L. and Maude Gray at DeCliff, Wednesday.

The local postoffice will be abandoned in a few weeks as the present postmistress is unable to take charge of it any longer, and no one else can be found who is willing to assume the duties for the small amount netted out of it. The postoffice has been established here since 1875, and the people of this vicinity will be sorry to lose it.

CONTRACT HAS BEEN LET

Addition to the McNeal and Wolford Block To Cost $11,000.

William Stafford Secures the Contract for the Wood Work and Allen Brothers the Contract for the Brick and Stone Work.

The contract for the new addition to the McNeal & Wolford building, a structure fifty-two by forty-three and one-half feet has been let to William Stafford and Allen Bros.

Mr. Stafford has been awarded the contract for the wood work, while Allen Bros. will have charge of the stone and brick work.

The estimated cost of the building is eleven thousand dollars, and it is promised that it will be a handsome addition when finished.

The builders will begin work at once, and the structure will be finished as quickly as is consistent with first class workmanship.

CANNOT COME.

Governor Nash Declines Invitation to Speak at Farmers' Picnic.

Through President George E. Lawrence Governor Nash was asked to be present at the farmers' picnic to be held at Prospect, August 15. The governor has replied that it will be impossible to attend, because his physicians have insisted on his denying all such engagements until after September 1. The governor writes that he would find much pleasure in attending, but feels bound to obey the orders of his physicians.

REAL ESTATE DEALS.

Charles M. Dewes and wife, to S. H. Garrett, lot No. 2918 in the Sulphur Spring addition to Marion, $1.

John Baldauf and wife, to Robert Carpenter, lot No. 1808 in Dewes' Fourth addition to Marion, $300.

I. A. Merchant, guardian of Otis L. Jones, a minor, to Otis L. Jones, lot 6114 in Maple Grove addition to Marion, $1.

C. S. Lippincott and wife, to P. Brander and Christina Sander, lot No. 2447, $200.

R. E. Fish to Rebecca S. Uncapher, 10 acres in Green Camp township, $2,200.

H. F. Walkenhus and wife, to John H. Bain, a lot on Cherry street, $300.

W. F. Court and Charlotte Court, to Clinton J. Cummings, lot No. 81 in Prospect, $150.

W. S. Ramer to Rebecca Smith, lots No. 1 and 8 in Fields' Third addition to Caledonia, $1,000.

John B. Fish to Rebecca Uncapher, 10 acres in Green Camp township, $1.

A. Bair and wife to H. J. Hunter, 10 acres in Montgomery township, $2,500.

John E. Berringer to Malissa Stamats, lot No. 1280 in Lewis' addition to Marion, $150.

Jacob E. Spiece to William F. Hart, 10 acres in Tully township, $1,300.

Potatoes Wanted.

We want to buy five hundred bushels of good potatoes in large or small quantities. The Union Grocery, No. 210 South Main street. w&f

GRAND GOOD TIME

Is Had at Reunion of the Jones Family at LaRue.

SPLENDID DINNER IS ENJOYED

In the Afternoon the Old Officers Are Re-Elected and an Impromptu Program Is Carried Out—Then Came Lemonade and Ice Cream and Evening Drew on Apace.

LaRue, Aug. 9.—Wednesday the Jones reunion was held at the residence of H. B. Bonner. The day was fine and by noon seventy persons had arrived. An awning was spread in the yard and upon the tables were Banquier's groaning beneath the burden of luxurious viands and savory dishes, to which everyone did ample justice. After dinner the three Misses Bonner and several other young ladies and gentlemen entertained those present with vocal music, recitations, cake walks, etc. all being interesting and amusing. The same officers were re-elected, and it was decided to hold the next reunion at the home of J. W. Jones the first Wednesday in August, 1902. Then came lemonade and ice cream, and evening drew on apace before the happy guests departed to their homes voting the Jones reunion a success in every way.

Wm. Blue has returned from a few days visit with relatives in and about Richwood.

Rev. Mr. Bridges of near Byhalia has been preaching in the Methodist church, six miles south of LaRue. This church has been unoccupied for several years.

Squire Rice and Rev. J. A. Sutton attended the Baptist Sunday-school picnic Thursday last.

Nelson Harden has moved into the property on High street recently vacated by D. D. Clifton.

Mrs. Hewes and children are visiting the relatives in Hardin county.

The Presbyterian Sunday-school picnic in Hepburn, Thursday.

Messrs. Kerney and Taylor of Columbus were here on business Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ves. Ellis are here from West Mansfield, the guests of relatives.

Each day of this week a Sunday-school class from Richwood passed through here enroute to Hepburn.

Mrs. Ben Waples and Mrs. Will Want of Marion are guests at the Eli Waples home near Cedartown.

Miss Sophia Barnhart is visiting with friends at Columbus.

Mrs. George Manley and daughter spent Sunday the guests of local relatives.

Misses Sarah Riley and Prince Archbalt of Marion are visiting with relatives in and near this place.

Miss Maude Mosley of Marion is visiting her cousin, Miss Ethel Miller.

Mrs. Wm. Fansnaugh and children are visiting relatives in Wood county.

Mrs. H. C. Kreinbihl is quite sick at her home on Marsh street.

Miss Merle Smith returned to Cincinnati after several weeks' visit with relatives.

Mrs. G. E. Mosser and children of Marion are visiting at the R. S. Ridgway home, north of town.

Rev. H. Katerjohn and sister of Kenton spent several days this week with their sister, Mrs. U. O. Gerlach.

Miss Baker of near Richwood is a guest at the John K. Peters home.

Mrs. Lillian Mohr and Mr. Frank Mohr are guests of Prospect relatives.

Mrs. Clara Hardin and sons returned from Rowehill, Iowa, Sunday morning, after a long stay at that place.

Mrs. Perry Gatchell and son are at Chicago, visiting relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Bloom of Kenton are visiting H. Kreinbihl and family.

Rev. J. A. Sutton delivered an oration at the picnic held in the grove near Byhalia, Thursday.

Miss Bessie Miller went to Mt. Victory Thursday to visit with her sister for a few days.

SICKLE AND FLAIL

Have Been Put Away and Are Kept as Curiosities

BLOODED TEAM OR STEAM ENGINE

Has Taken the Place of the Hard Old Way of Our Fathers When Was Followed When the First State Fair Was Held—County Exhibits Railroad Rates—Newer Ohio Exposition.

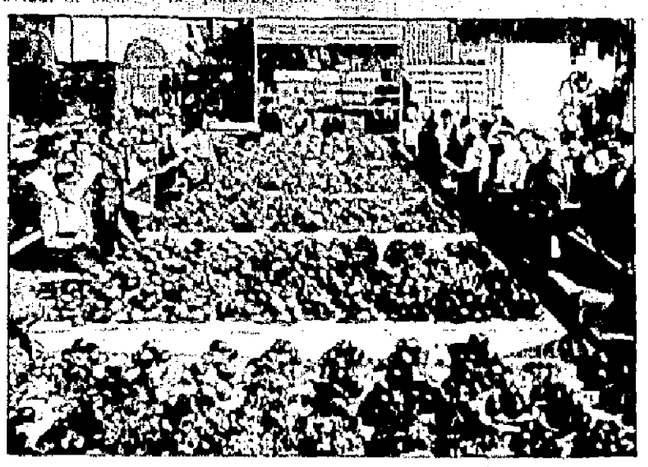
The Ohio Exposition at Cleveland, Aug. 26 to Sept. 7, marks the half century of exhibitions given under the direction of the State Board of Agriculture. It does not mean that the first state fair at Cincinnati could look upon the 500,000 square feet of floor space devoted to the display of products shown this year at the manufacturers' buildings and horticultural grounds which does not count for the exhibits of the counties.

The first state fair was given in the days of the sickle, the scythe and the flail. The hall and the sickle today are memories of memories. Even the Wiard's Improved Dog Iron Over-Shot wheat, before its riders were lifted after a spirited team upon a rapid mowing machine that moves to music. As it cuts the grain and gathers it deftly binds it with twine, and casting the sheaves behind, the machine moves on.

In those old days the farmer's wife, his sweeter, heavier pet, gave milk and then no less one the blackeyed darkened at the fence. Today man stands before a battery from which comes no cream, and from which no drop of milk is ever drawn. The cream and butter are fed. The broiler and steer are at the fore now and the cackling hen in last year. It is not strange that the steam threshing machine, on the farm of the exhibitor, the power of the horse, which plows, drawn by machine or steam, will be a feature of the Cleveland exposition.

The Good Old Days.

Some day in each of the good old days the farmer from all over the state, when the harvest is gathered, all but



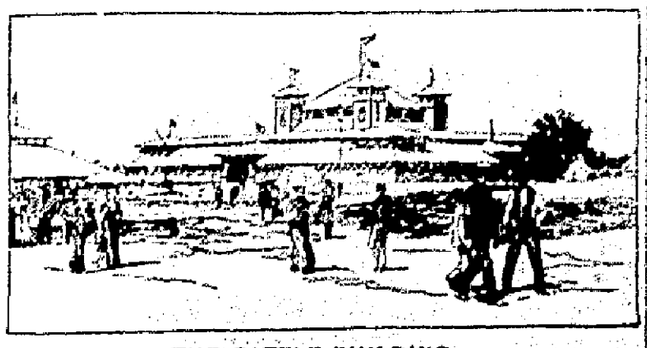
SECTION IN HORTICULTURAL BUILDING.

the stubble, the old will be beautiful. In memory also to the middle aged, for the wise would from the days long been asleep. Nevertheless the pictures of the past come as will not go back to the old scenes nor to the old days nor to the old people.

In those old days the farmer's wife, his sweeter, heavier pet, gave milk and then no less one the blackeyed darkened at the fence. Today man stands before a battery from which comes no cream, and from which no drop of milk is ever drawn. The cream and butter are fed. The broiler and steer are at the fore now and the cackling hen in last year. It is not strange that the steam threshing machine, on the farm of the exhibitor, the power of the horse, which plows, drawn by machine or steam, will be a feature of the Cleveland exposition.

Up to within a year or two ago a few small county collections, principally were put together for the purpose of getting a car of wheat or whatever it might be but less than county exhibits in the future.

It is also proposed by the Cleveland exposition to publish an agricultural encyclopedia, published by the Ohio State Board of Agriculture, which will be a work of reference to the farmers of the state. The publication will be issued in a series of volumes.



THE CATTLE BUILDING.

the corn, the farmer comes to the Exposition, as he has to the State Fair for years, to see what the magicians of 1901 are making for him.

Who of all that were present at the first state fair, with its two little sheds for stock and its two tents for other exhibits, would believe what the exposition of today would show. If some seer had foretold for them its wonders. The vision of St. John would not be more wonderful. How could he believe when he put away his corn-cutter that autumn day in 1850, and visited the first state fair, that when the exposition of 1901 arrived there would be a machine shown that could go into his corn field and cut the corn and bind it, and afterward, as has been said, husk it. A facetious man doubtless would have said, "I am something of a liar myself."

A word about Power Hall and its open machinery annex. Power Hall is 400 feet long by 65 feet wide, and possesses a powerful engine for driving all kinds of machinery on exhibition. In addition to those shown in Power Hall, there are ten acres platted and laid out in streets for the exhibition of such machines as can be shown only in open spaces. Of this ratio is taken. There will be (one) thousand portable and traction engines, threshing machines, separators, clover hullers, feed cutters and the like.

We have not advanced simply in Dutchmen making, and feeding some of them are. We have the best Shorthorn, Jerseys, Holsteins, Herefords and Aberdeen Angus cattle in the United States, with what is known as every other breed of cattle. Besides about one hundred Worthington of Chillicothe and Cheviots, Hamps, Shropshires and other worthy breeds. Ohio, Virginia, Iowa, Illinois, Ohio, Kentucky, Ohio, Kansas, Ohio, Nebraska, Ohio, Missouri, Ohio, Texas, Ohio, Indiana

PORTO RICO UNDER THE NEW DISPENSATION

How the Natives Regard Free Trade.

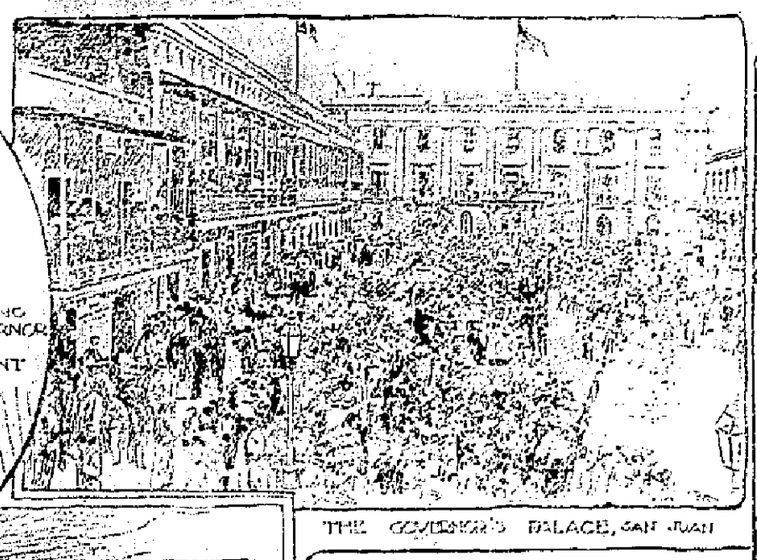
THE month of July has always been an eventful one in the island of Porto Rico as well as in the United States, but not in the sense that we are regarding it today. In fact, it has been a month to which we always looked forward with dread, as that in which the hurricane season begins. You must know that we have the so called hurricane season "down line" in the West Indies and know almost to a dot when it begins and when it ends. By a strange chain of fortuitous circumstances, however, the very day on which the "ouragans" commence to rage officially is that which we are now celebrating as our day of deliverance from Spanish oppression. I say "officially" because in some islands, notably over in the little Danish possession of St. Thomas, the 25th of July, on which the Americans first landed in Porto Rico three years ago, has long been observed as a day of humiliation and prayer on account of the advent of the hurricane season. We adopted the Fourth of July as a national holiday the year following Yankee occupation, but the real holiday of the Porto Ricans—"la fiesta Puerto Riquena"—is the 25th of this auspicious month, for on that day the United States forces, commanded by General Miles, first landed at Guanica, on the south coast, and began their triumphal march to Ponce and over the military road to San Juan. Now, again, we have further cause for rejoicing, inasmuch as the formal proclamation of President McKinley declaring absolute free trade between this island and the United States was issued on that date so pregnant with events in Porto Rico. This official proclamation was already anticipated, of course, since it was but the natural consummation of a series of events leading up to it almost without a break. We feel greatly gratified, however, that the president should have acted on the suggestion of our legislative assembly, if only from considerations of sentiment.

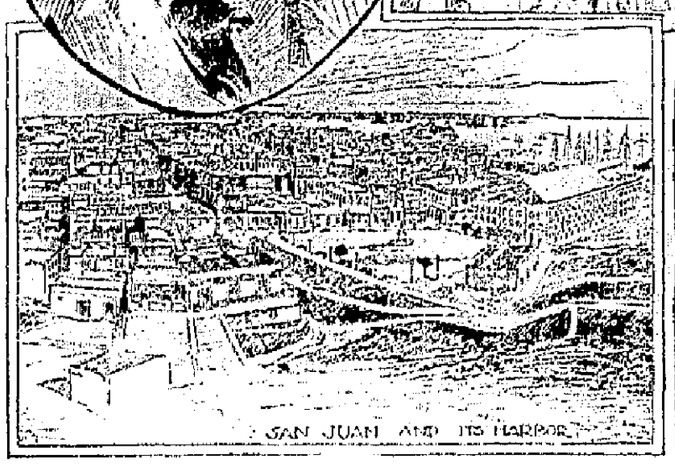
The march of events has been so rapid during the last three years here in Porto Rico that the people may well be pardoned some confusion as to their proper status and a natural doubt that still exists with some of them as to whether they are subjects of Alfonso XIII or free citizens of the great United States. They have been informed that they are now citizens of "los Estados Unidos del Norte America" over and over again, but many of them cannot realize the fact. They have been indulging in a Rip Van Winkle sleep of centuries and have to be pinched—and pinched mighty hard at that—to be brought to a realizing sense of their greatly changed conditions. This may explain somewhat the fact that Porto Rico has been slow to accept those conditions and has rebelled against them even when for their ultimate good. Now, however, that the proclamation of free trade has been issued and promulgated here by Acting Governor Hunt there is universal expression of rejoicing. Even the ignorant "jibaros," whom the American soldiers contemptuously allude to as "Spiggotys," have awakened to their new environment and are beginning to show signs of interest in public affairs. Hitherto they have been content to live improvidently from hand to mouth from day to day, the beneficent charity bestowed upon them by our people after the destructive hurricane of two years ago having given them the impression that they are always to be fed, clothed and housed by a generous, paternal government.

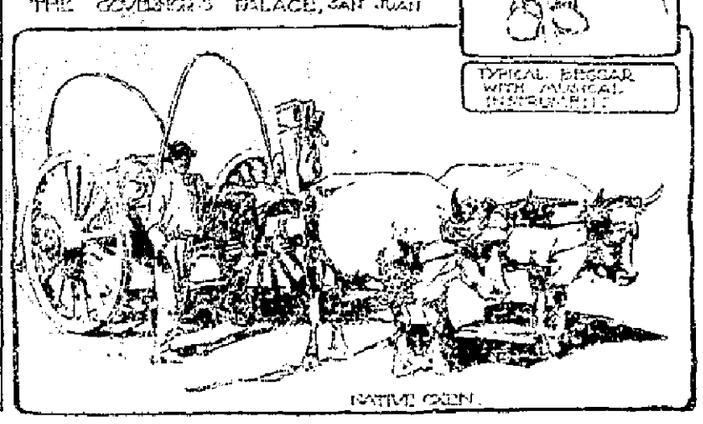
The march of events has been rapid, and for the comprehension of our present condition a recapitulation of some of the more important of these events since the American occupation is almost essential. On July 25, 1898, a little more than three years ago, General Miles landed his little army of occupation. On the 28th the invaders were enthusiastically welcomed at Ponce, and a few days later the Spaniards were fleeing over the great military road in the direction of San Juan. The peace protocol halted the Americans in the flush of victorious pursuit, and the middle of August saw the entrance of the cruiser New Orleans into the harbor of San Juan. Peace commissioners were later appointed by the president to meet and confer with those assigned to similar service by the Spanish government, and on the 18th of October the formal transfer of authority took place, and the American flag was raised at San Juan.

The first military governor was General John R. Brooke, who wisely made few changes as possible, left all the local alcaldes, etc., in office and selected his official advisers from among the Porto Ricans. The latter being known as the insular cabinet, or council of secretaries. The machinery of the courts and municipalities was practically undisturbed, but the island was divided into military districts, controlled by army officers of experience. General Brooke was succeeded by General Guy V. Henry, who governed justly, but in the main with a leaning toward the Porto Ricans, who became more and more impressed with the idea that the home government was so wealthy and so beneficent that they were to pass the remainder of their days in a blissful state of idleness thereafter.

To General George S. Davis, who succeeded the lamented Henry, fell the thankless task of instituting reforms and of paving the way for the civil government, which was finally established May 1, 1900, but in the nature of things could not be granted until after a period of probation had been passed. The continuation of military rule and the deferring of civil government became the pretext for the local politicians to raise an exceeding great outcry, and the living upon Porto Rico of a special tariff was the cause of popular discontent. Actual independence the Porto Ricans did not seem to crave, for they recognized the necessity of attaching themselves to some strong government for their own protection, but they did desire territorial autonomy and protested energetically against the imposition of a tariff on their tea, rice and exports, which still have considered as an appendage, if not an integral portion, of the United States. The political deadlock in so recent as to lead to further







that the question is settled a feeling of satisfaction and contentment has taken the place of the former disquietude and uncertainty.

The so called Foraker act, by which Porto Rico was to pay modified export and import duties, was passed April 12, 1900, and was intended to provide resources for carrying on the government of the island. That it was considered a temporary measure is shown by the provision that it should continue in force only till March 1, 1902, even if not previously discontinued. "Whenever," says the act, "the legislative assembly of Porto Rico shall have enacted and put in operation a system of local taxation to meet the necessities of the government of Porto Rico, by this act established, and shall by resolution duly passed so notify the president. He shall make proclamation thereof, and thereafter all tariff duties on merchandise and articles into Porto Rico from the United States or coming into the United States from Porto Rico shall cease, and from and after such date all such merchandise and articles shall be entered at the several ports of entry free of duty." So it will be seen that President McKinley performed only his plain duty under the law when, 15 months after that law had been passed the insular legislature having informed him that the conditions had been fulfilled), he sent out the proclamation which has caused so much rejoicing in this island.

I do not say that everybody is satisfied, because there are still taxes to be borne and a revenue to be raised, and there are thousands of Porto Ricans who never paid any taxes and never intend to pay any if they can avoid it; but, on the whole, a universal sentiment prevails that justice has been done to our people here. They felt very much aggrieved because after having received the Americans with every demonstration of joy and hospitality, having given themselves unreservedly into their hands and turned overall their governmental machinery and possessions, they should have been in a sense treated as aliens. It may be many years before they imbibe our institutions in their entirety or learn our language to speak it readily, but at least they feel they are really "Americanos" and should be taken into the fold as brothers and sisters in reality, and not in a Hickey Jikkin sense.

The Porto Ricans have had some grievances, we must admit; but, on the other hand, they have been benefited a thousandfold more than if they had continued under the tyrannical rule of Spain. As an American, resident for the past two years in Porto Rico and thoroughly acquainted with island and people, I naturally wish to give the natives their just dues, but I say in all candor that while there have been faults of government as to our dealings with Porto Rico, they have been mainly misunderstandings.

It must be remembered that there is a great difference between us and the Porto Ricans, who are foreign by birth and foreign racially. They have a different language, different habits and radically different points of view from us. But, on the whole, I am optimistic as to the future of Porto Rico.

JAMES L. BATHURST.
San Juan, Porto Rico.

CONSUMPTION CONGRESS.

Results of the Great Meeting in London.

The final results of the great tuberculosis congress can be summed up as follows, says a special cable from London to the New York Journal:

First.—Tuberculosis sputum is the main agent in the conveyance of the virus of tuberculosis from man to man. Indiscriminate spitting should therefore be suppressed.

Second.—It is the opinion of the congress in London that all public hospitals and dispensaries should present every outdoor patient suffering from phthisis with a leaflet containing instructions in regard to the prevention of consumption and should supply and insist upon the proper use of a pocket spittoon.

Third.—The extension of the system of notification of phthisis cases should be encouraged in all districts where efficient sanitary supervision can be exercised.

Fourth.—The provision of sanatoria is an indispensable part of the measures necessary for the diminution of tuberculosis.

Fifth.—In the opinion of this congress medical health officers should use the powers at their disposal and relax no effort to prevent the spread of tuberculosis by milk and meat.

Sixth.—In view of the doubts thrown on the identity of human and bovine tuberculosis it is expedient that the government be requested to institute immediate inquiry into this question, which is of vital importance to public health and of great consequence to agricultural interests.

Seventh.—The overcrowding of the working classes helps to propagate consumption and retard its cure.

Eighth.—It is extremely desirable that an adequate and thorough investigation be made to thoroughly determine the minimum per capita air space necessary to healthful life in living rooms, halls, schools and workshops for various classes of human beings, thus laying the groundwork for legislation which, in so far as ventilation and sunlight can, shall help to prevent tuberculosis.

BREAD TRUST THE LATEST.

Aims to Control the Output in All the Large Cities.

Articles of incorporation were filed at Trenton recently with the secretary of state of New Jersey by the National Bread company, which, according to the documents, will carry on a general manufacturing and baking of all kinds of bread, cakes, biscuits, crackers, pretzels, etc., and do a general importing of biscuits and crackers.

The statement is made that the National Bread company has for its main object the consolidation of the principal bread baking companies, with an equitable division of territory, thus doing away with many smaller concerns, and also that the company will operate a new bread making contrivance which, according to report, kneads dough with but little handling and increases the baked loaf from 25 to 30 per cent in weight.

The capital stock of the concern is $3,060,000, with 30,000 shares at a par value of $100 each, says the New York Herald. Ten thousand shares, amounting to $1,000,000, are to be preferred, and 20,000, amounting to $2,000,000, are to be common stock. The company will start business with $1,000. The duration of the incorporation is unlimited. The company is allowed by the incorporation to carry on business in other states.

It is provided in the articles of incorporation that the holders of preferred stock shall receive each year dividends at the rate of 8 per cent, payable semiannually. The dividends on the preferred stock shall be cumulative and be paid before any dividends on common stock are paid.

George Dwyer is confined to his home by illness.

LEGAL NOTICE

THE STATE OF OHIO, } ss.
Marion County.

In the Court of Common Pleas.

Fred Haberman, plaintiff, vs. Frank Bishop, defendant. Case No. 10,767.

The defendant, Frank Bishop, will take notice that on the 18th day of July, A. D. 1901, Fred Haberman filed his petition in the Court of Common Pleas of Marion county, Ohio, praying for a judgment in the sum of eighteen dollars and seventy cents ($18.70) and interest thereon from the first day of September, A. D. 1895, and costs of suit, that an attachment has been issued in said case against the undivided four-twelfth parts, the interest of said Frank Bishop, in the following premises situated in the County of Marion and State of Ohio and in the City of Marion and bounded and described as follows: Being sixty (60) feet off of the east side of the following described property, beginning at the quarter post (a stone) in the south line of section 22, township 5 south range 9 east; thence south 88 degrees 30 minutes west along said line 120 feet to a post; thence north about 260 feet to the center of the Mt. Vernon or Marion and Cheldon road; thence with the line of said road south 32 degrees and 15 minutes east to a stone in the north and south half a rod line of said section 22; thence south with said half section line to the place of beginning be the same more or less; the above land is described as the supplement of Marion county, O., as being five-eighths of an acre, range 13, township 5, section 22, part southeast—southwest land numbered be land appraised as lot number 312; that on said premises will be October 6th, 1901, judgment will be rendered against him by default.

Marion, Ohio, July 30, 1901.

Copeland & Bartram, attorneys for plaintiff. 32-wed-s-wk-tod

Notice of Appointment.

Estate of Sophia M. Sauer, deceased.

The undersigned has been appointed and qualified as administrator of the estate of Sophia M. Sauer, late of Marion county, deceased.

Dated at Marion, Ohio, this 29th day of July, A. D. 1901.

GEORGE L. BAUER,
Marion O.

32-wed-3

Notice of Appointment.

Estate of John S. Fisher, deceased.

The undersigned has been appointed and qualified as administrator of the estate of John S. Fisher, late of Marion County, deceased.

Dated at Marion, Ohio, this 8th day of August, A. D., 1901.

CHARLES C. FISHER,
Administrator.

11-13

THE HOME OF THOMAS HARDY, THE NOVELIST

IT having been reported in London by members of a literary club who recently made a pilgrimage to Wessex that admirers of Hardy, the novelist, would soon have the pleasure of perusing another romance from his pen, I undertook to satisfy myself as to the matter by following in their wake and visiting the famous author in his home. He lives in the country most of the time, "far from the madding crowd," as the title of his most noted novel puts it, near lovely Dorchester, on the south coast of England. There he was born, there he has built himself a house and there he now resides in affluence, a "J. P." and a man of solid reputation.

Hardy is known as the author of the fascinating "Wessex Romances," but you might look long and vainly for Wessex on the map, for it is not so much a geographical designation as a historical reminiscence of ancient times. Wessex, an abbreviation of West Saxony, was a kingdom of the Saxon heptarchy during the sixth, seventh and eighth centuries and comprised Dorset, the county in which Hardy lives, and three counties contiguous. One of its sovereigns, Egbert, who flourished nearly 1,100 years ago, is generally known as the first king of England. The region roundabout Dorset is rich in traditions of his time and still boasts many descendants of the Saxon settlers. To one of antiquarian habit like Mr. Hardy it offers a fertile field, and during the past 30 years and more he has certainly worked it for all it would yield. Such sturdy characters as his Jan Coggan and Gabriel Oak and such remarkable women as his Bathsheba and Tess yet live there and may be found domiciled amid the lovely lanes and hedgerows of the charming Dorset country. Working with a foundation of historical tradition and quaint people and folklore, Hardy has produced such world renowned books as "Far From the Madding Crowd," his first famous novel, published in 1874; "Return of the Native," 1878; "Two on a Tower," 1882; "The Mayor of Casterbridge," 1884; "Wessex Tales," 1888; "Tess of the D'Urbervilles," 1891; "Life's Little Ironies," 1894; "Jude the Obscure," 1895, and several others of lesser note. Wessex has proved a wonderful field for a literary artist like Hardy, and he has proved a deft weaver of fact and fiction into the cloth of gold that comprises the warp and woof of his romances.

Famous as he is, however, in the world of letters at home and abroad, Thomas Hardy, the writer, is better known locally as the Dorchester "J. P." than as a maker of popular novels. Although he lives quite near the town, it was with difficulty I found my way thither through local guidance. I suppose he has purposely obscured his personality here owing to the fact of having taken such liberties with the local material, aristocratic and inaristocratic, for people who have quaint ways and eccentric manners do not always like them to be published. This is quite natural, for they get nothing out of it except a certain reputation not at all desirable to those who wish to lead a quiet life, while Tom Hardy has made a fortune through the books to which his neighbors unwittingly contributed.

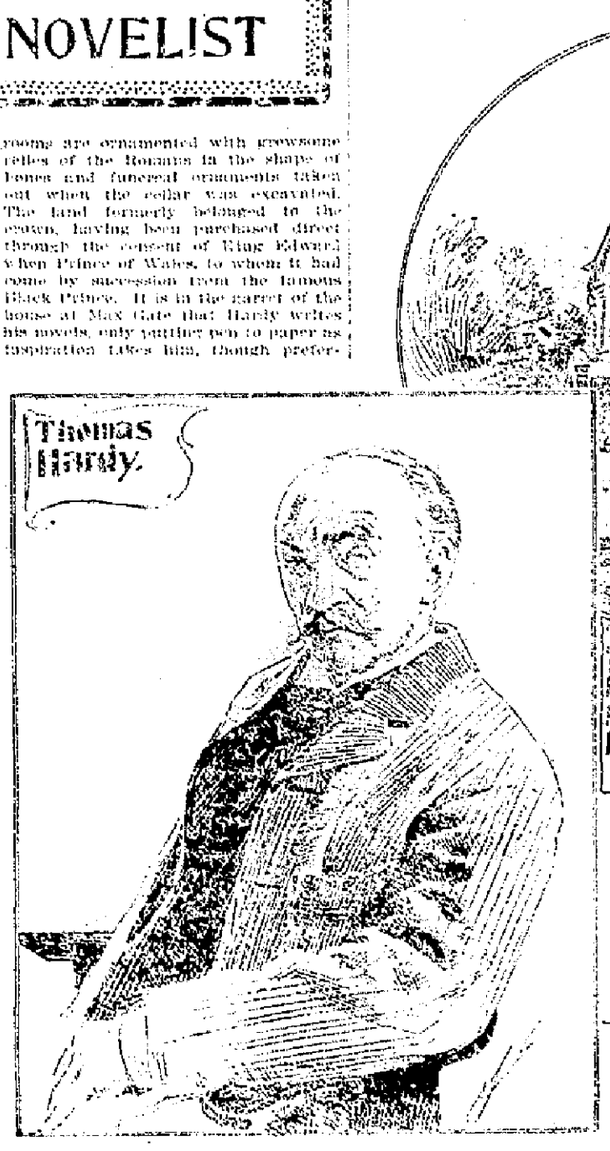
Hardy was born here in June, 1840, near the house which he at present occupies and is consequently 61 years of age. He looks his years and more, being cadaverous and careworn, with hair thinning and growing gray and a listless air that does not do justice to his really pleasing personality, for, though not robust, he is yet in fairly good form physically, and his life in the country and quiet habits contribute to health and longevity. He is cordial to visitors and talks freely about his books, the characters of which, he says, were obtained within a few miles of his present abode. In fact, from the windows and porches of charming Max Gate, the house which he planned with his own hands (for he was an architect of repute before turning to authorship), he pointed out to me many of the scenes identified with his most famous books. He does not, he laughingly admitted, claim to be the creator of any of his scenes or characters, but only the discoverer. It is something, however, to know a good thing when one sees it, and Tom Hardy certainly deserves credit for recognizing the rich material at hand in his native county and immortalizing his naive neighbors by preserving them like flies in amber for the entertainment of his readers.

Mr. Hardy has a charming companion in his wife, to whom he has been married 25 years and with whom he rambles the country adjacent to their home, takes a run up to London for a month or so in the winter season or spends a brief vacation on the continent. His independent fortune and his ample leisure afford him excellent opportunities for investigating any scene or people he desires to exploit. The house at Max Gate stands on the site of an ancient Roman burial mound, and some of the rooms are ornamented with gruesome relics of the Romans in the shape of bones and funereal ornaments taken out when the cellar was excavated. The land formerly belonged to the crown, having been purchased direct through the consent of King Edward when Prince of Wales, to whom it had come by succession from the famous Black Prince. It is in the garret of the house at Max Gate that Hardy writes his novels, only putting pen to paper as inspiration takes him, though preferring the morning hours for work and generally sitting at his desk at least four hours a day. His literary labors are lightened by cycling about the country and by dabbling in architecture, his former profession.

An estimate of Hardy's literary work may seem out of place at this time, as it has already been passed between him and his place is assured as one of the foremost writers of fiction of the day. He may never write another novel as strong as "Far From the Madding Crowd," though some hold "Tess of the D'Urbervilles" to surpass it, in his later productions, like the one last mentioned and especially in "Jude the Obscure," there is much coarseness and even vulgarity which would not be tolerated in any writer less liked and less talented to constant dwelling among the coarse though quaint rustics of Dorset and to viewing them at close range. His drawings thereby lacking in perspective. This is the most charitable view one can take of the lapses in some of his later novels which Hardy defends by claiming that the characters are drawn from and are true to life, be they coarse or refined, leaving his readers to censure or praise, as they may feel inclined. A rather equivocal criticism of "Tess" was lately uttered by an American lady, who said, "It is a book that the modern young woman could read with impunity and profit, but one which she might hesitate to put into the hands of her innocent mother."

After having met the author of these books and found him unquestionably a refined and thorough gentleman, and after having visited him amid the scenes he has so faithfully depicted—the luxuriant vales, the humble cot breathing of homely virtues and the heather covered moors so wild and restful—I cannot believe that there is about Tom Hardy's novels an atmosphere other than of perfect sanity.

EGBERT SWYNTYN.
Dorchester, England.



ENORMOUS STEEL PRODUCTION.

The world's annual production of bessemer steel would make a column 100 feet in diameter—the size of a moderately sized gas tank and a mile and a third high.

The world's steel production during one hour would yield a pillar of steel 9 feet in diameter and 140 feet high, the altitude of a tall church steeple. The work of a year would construct a steel wall five feet in thickness, 20 feet high and 100 miles long, sufficient to inclose London and its suburbs in a circle of about 20 miles in diameter. The foundation of the wall itself would occupy 60 acres.

The United Kingdom has 850 blast furnaces; France has 570.

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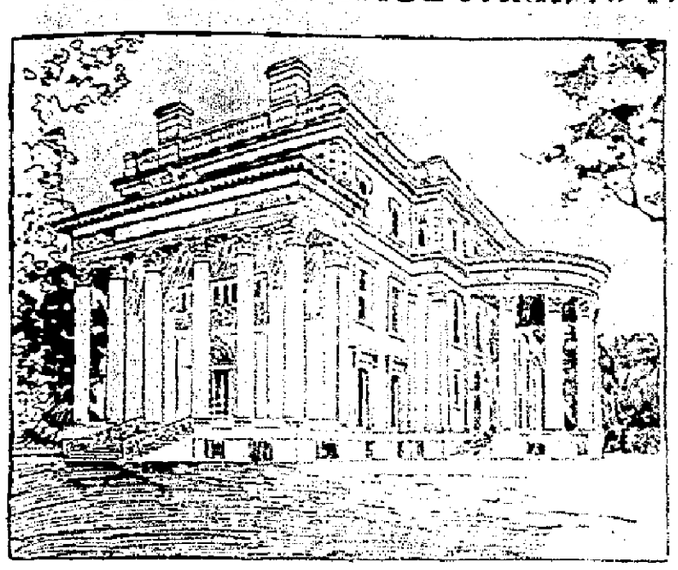
THE BEAUTIFUL VANDERBILT MANSION AT HYDE PARK, N. Y.



The Vanderbilt residences occupy prominent positions in each city of the country, as in New York city, North Carolina and Newport, have become famous for their magnificence. One of the most striking and stately mansions belonging to members of the family is that of Frederick W. Vanderbilt at Hyde Park, on the Hudson. Situated as it is on the model of an estate of 600 acres and offering beautiful views of the Catskill Highlands, this country residence is a favorite retreat of the owner, who is studiously devoted and devoted to outdoor recreations.

H. RIDER HAGGARD TODAY.

The celebrated author of many books, Rider Haggard, whose first name is Henry, is now 45 years old, a country justice of the peace with parliamentary yearnings, and settled down on a farm. Twenty-six years ago he was secretary to the governor of Natal, in South Africa, and there got married the best coloring for his since famous romances. He early ventures in literature were not successful, as he lost $500 on his first three books, but his fourth book, "King Solomon's Mines," made him rich and famous. The subject was exciting "stuff" and clinched his reputation and added to his fortune, so that it does not matter much whether the public reads the rest of his books, which are numerous, or not. He is "well fixed" as to this world's goods and enjoys the quiet life of an English country gentleman beyond anything else. His last book, "Lysbeth," is dreary and dull and a decided contrast to his South African romances.

THIS IS A FOUR LEGGED DUCK.

The old sailors say there is always an exception that is not supported by the rule, and the extremely absurd in the most commonplace observation, which is in favor of nature in spite of a few learned dicks, was exhibited in a baby and eleven months, but the chicken just as flying animal native to Australia and Tasmania. The real animal is the ornithorhynchus paradoxus, or duck-billed platypus sometimes called

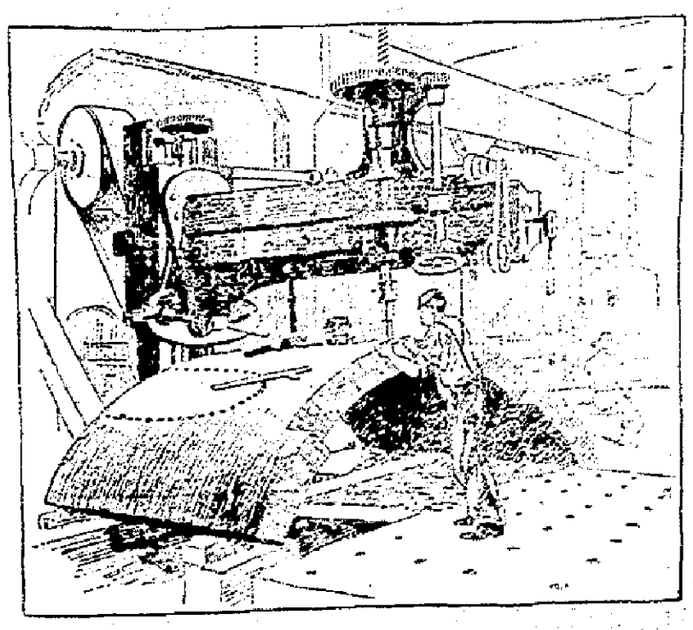
the duck-mole or water mole. It has a bill like a duck, but a fur covered body, like a large mole. Eyes open like a bear, but is equipped in its habits, and other points to separate it from the ordinary

FRENCH CANALS IN FAROFF MADAGASCAR.

The French are doing a great work in Madagascar, irrespective of what they have done to the Malagasy. While the poor little queen Ranavalo of Madagascar is an exile and now in Paris seeking permission to return to her kingdom, her captors are performing wonders in the latter country they have subjugated.

As the illustration shows, a canal has been constructed along the coast, portions of which are extremely tropical in character. This great canal, which now connects the port of Tamatave with Andevorante and Mahanoro, and is projected to ultimately reach the famous capital, Tananarive, passes through a series of picturesque lagoons and affords means of transport to a teeming population.

DRILLING ARMOR PLATE IN A STEEL FOUNDRY.



The accompanying illustration furnishes a view in one of the shops of the United States Steel company, showing the process of drilling armor plates. The facility with which the immense plates are pierced by the huge machine drills is astonishing to one who has not followed the development of the steel industry. This is a detail merely of the process, but it gives an indication of what has been accomplished in labor saving machinery in a single direction. In this connection it may be mentioned that the United States alone produces yearly more than 13,000,000 tons of steel, worth probably $350,000,000.

ORIGINAL IN THOUGHT

ARTHUR BRISBANE, JOURNALIST

UNCONVENTIONAL IN EXPRESSION

ARTHUR BRISBANE.

THE WORLD'S BIGGEST FLOWER.

WESTERN ARID LANDS.

Progress of Irrigation in Reclaiming Arizona Deserts.

DIRECTED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

Increased Value of Lands Is Far in Excess of the Cost of Digging Ditches and Supplying Water—Experiments With Artesian Wells. Cost of Building Ditches.

Irrigation in Arizona has been the subject of an investigation conducted by the government, the results of which are now available, says a special dispatch from Washington to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The work was done under the direction of the census bureau and was largely directed by Mr. H. F. Newell, chief hydrographer of the United States geological survey, and Mr. Clarence J. Blanchard. Although the reports are done for contract to the territory of Arizona, it is expected they will attract general attention in view of the drought in the southwest and the movement for a general irrigation system under the patronage of the government. The report says in part:

"The importance of irrigation is demonstrated by the fact that irrigated land outside of the Indian reservations has an acreage of 185,395, or 81.4 per cent of the corresponding improved land. The progress of agriculture during the decade ending with 1900 is attributable to the successful application of irrigation to the growing of hay and forage, cereals, vegetables, fruits and other crops.

"Within the ten years from 1890 to 1900 545 miles of canals and ditches were constructed at a cost of $1,595,-181. Out of this total $612,000 was expended in ditches into which no water had been turned before June 1, 1900. Aside from this amount $250,000 is represented in canals which were completed within the last few years and would utilize only a small quantity of the water appropriated for them. The acreages under these ditches which in the near future will be brought under cultivation will undoubtedly be much larger than the area now irrigated by all the ditches constructed since 1890.

In 1890 the acres irrigated outside of the reservations numbered 65,021; in 1900 they numbered 185,395. By the opening of new ditches and canals between 1890 and 1900 20,207 acres were added to the irrigated area. By the enlargement of the canals previously constructed and as the result of more intelligent methods of water distribution 99,978 acres were added to the productive area of the territory. The total increase in irrigated land in ten years was 119,575 acres. Most of this land was public domain in 1890. At a low estimate its present average value is $30 per acre, or $3,587,250. Irrigation has added this large amount to the farm wealth of the territory.

"The total number of acres of irrigated crops, as given above, is 137,253, while the total number of acres of land irrigated is 185,395. The difference of 48,142 acres represents approximately the area of pasture land irrigated. It is probable that a portion of the area upon which crops were reported as grown without irrigation was really irrigated at some time during the year.

"In addition to surface water obtained from rivers Arizona possesses considerable quantities of ground water, or so called underflow, with depths varying from 40 to 1,500 feet. Seventy-seven farms were wholly or in part supplied with this ground water by pumping from wells. In this way 974 acres were irrigated. The use of wells to augment the supply of water in the ditches or by pumping the water directly upon the land is becoming more general each year, and in sections where an artesian supply is abundant a considerable area of land above the line of the ditch ultimately will be reclaimed and rendered productive and valuable.

"The ditches furnished with sufficient water supply properly administered are able to increase the cultivable area in nearly that proportion. The average cost of constructing the ditches was about $2,954 per mile, $5 per acre of land under ditch and $24 per acre for the land actually irrigated in the year 1895.

"Not all the investments in irrigation ditches have been profitable, and not all have been wisely made. The disappointments which have followed many notable attempts to reclaim large areas of arid land have nearly always been due to the failure on the part of those concerned to give proper consideration to the subject of water supply. Such failures are reflected in the high average cost of irrigation canals per acre of irrigated land, and the average is made to appear much greater than it actually is. For ditches wisely planned and economically constructed the average cost per irrigated acre does not vary much from the average cost of water rights, $9.50.

"The average value of arable land under ditch, but not yet prepared for irrigation, is $7.73 per acre, while that of good irrigated land is $42.50. The difference, $34.77, is the average value per acre added by irrigation. There has been a large profit over the cost of ditch construction, $24 per irrigated acre. This profit would have been much larger and the cost per irrigated acre materially less if the ditches had been constructed only after due consideration of the factors involved."

Poems by James I.

Several hitherto unknown poems by King James I have been discovered in the Bodleian library at Oxford. They will be edited for the Clarendon Press by Mr. Bait, a Scotchman.

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WOMAN'S WORLD.

BEAUTIFUL SISTER OF EDMOND ROSTAND COMES TO WASHINGTON.

Fashion of Riding Astride—Talking Women—Ladies' Jeweled Laces. Chinese Torture In America—Her Success in Poultry.

The recent arrival in Washington of Mme. de Margerie, the beautiful wife of the French attache, has given a new incentive to the society leaders of the capital to start once more the elaborate social functions which were commencing to drag and lose their attraction with the hot weather.

This charming and brilliant Frenchwoman is the sister of Edmond Rostand, author of "Cyrano de Bergerac" and "L'Aiglon," and she has shared her brother's power of character analysis, together with his aptitude for expressing thoughts and theories with wonderful clearness.

MME. DE MARGERIE.

Mme. de Margerie has inherited from her mother, who was a Spaniard, her dark beauty, rich coloring and flashing eyes, which lend to her face an expression of indefinable charm. She has gained the reputation of being one of the brightest and wittiest young women in the diplomatic corps, and even were she less highly educated, did she not possess such remarkable literary ability, were she not such a brilliant conversationalist, her striking beauty alone would make her a social favorite.

Besides the charm of her own personality, Mme. de Margerie is surrounded by the reflected glory of her husband's political and social standing.

M. de Margerie is the new first secretary of the French embassy and is one of the most promising young diplomats that ever visited America.

Fashion of Riding Astride.

A society woman who knows her world says that the fashion of riding astride will undoubtedly obtain vogue in the very near future, and if a conventional costume had been definitely decided upon this summer would have seen the radical change. Opinions so far, however, are rather at variance, not about the ultimate outcome of the discussion, for that seems a foregone conclusion, but as to what dress will finally be adopted by the fashionable set. Smart women are decidedly opposed to the divided skirt, which they say makes one ridiculous.

"It reminds me of my aunt when I was a little girl," said a matronly woman. "She was altogether too genteel to say legs; she called them limbs. To have long, flopping ends to hang over our limbs seems to me absurd," she continued. "Either do the thing sensibly or not at all, say I."

The costume which obtains the most favor and which will probably ultimately be adopted is a long coat, cut like a man's cover coat, coming to just below the knees, the legs being incased in the regulation riding boots. When mounted, the coat, which, like men's coats, has a slit in the back, hangs only a little shorter than the fashionable riding skirt of today and when the fair equestrienne dismounts is nearly as long as a short golf skirt. Nothing could be more modest or suitable for those who, for safety and comfort's sake, have elected to defy prejudice and ride like men. As time goes on the long mooted dress reform movement seems, in the fashionable world at least, to resolve itself into a question of suitability. And the next decade will undoubtedly see recognized dresses for every occasion. A woman shopping or walking in the street will wear, as she does for bicycling or golf, a short, scant skirt. In the evening and for carriage visits she will never give up the trailing, beautiful gowns that she loves. The sidesaddle in the next generation bids fair to become as obsolete as the corset is becoming already, as it should be a comfortable support, not an instrument of torture. In short, women will be sensible when it is necessary, but will indemnify themselves by dressing more gorgeously and fancifully than ever for functions that call for fine raiment. And why should they not? A woman who does not love clothes can be hardly womanly.—Kansas City Times.

Talking Women.

Curiously enough, clubwomen are organizing talking classes. This sounds paradoxical coming from the expressive sex, but the idea is not as ridiculous as it might seem.

The talking teacher deals particularly with the impromptu speech. There are countless women who "think they think" until they try to think on their feet, and after an unbecoming case of hysterics on the platform in an endeavor to express an explosive thought to a thousand clubwomen calmly stationed behind a thousand critical lorgnettes many of them despairingly decide they were born to blush unseen.

To begin with, the presiding genius of speaking proclivities is pretty apt to say there is no such thing as an impromptu speech. What appears to be an extemporaneous effort is the result of really serious thought at a previous time. By a course of training which enables the fair specimen to consciously classify her ideas and to overcome that eternal stumbling block, self consciousness, or "egotaunia," as it is more cleverly called, he may step before a multitude and speak her mind with no uncertain sound. Otherwise she will have to follow the advice of Miss Frances Willard and "always carry her impromptu in her pocket."

The trouble with many platform paraders is they have positively nothing to say. They are continual reminders of George Eliot's character, "Some folks' tongues are like the clocks as run on striking—not to tell you the time of the day, but because there's summat wrong i' their own inside." If a woman is full of her subject, on the other hand, she forgets herself in an earnest effort to pass along a "good thing" and speaks in a manner calculated to call out ebullition from the most exacting talking teacher.

After all, Edward Everett Hale laid down a splendid rule for the speech maker when he said: "Have something to say. Say it. Stop."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Ladies' Jeweled Laces.

Long years ago it was the custom, both in Italy and France, for lace collars and ruffs, hair nets, scarfs and sashes to be jeweled elaborately with precious stones, as many old portraits conclusively prove. In the time of the directoire, however, when absolute simplicity led the vogue, the fashion for wearing lace that was set with jewels died out altogether. It has lately occurred, however, to Mrs. Nevill Jackson, the authoress of "A History of Handmade Lace" and herself a great lover of lace, that it might be possible, in view of the present admiration for real lace and appreciation of its beauties, to revive this picturesque fashion. That Mrs. Nevill Jackson has every prospect of seeing the prompt fulfillment of her project seems more than likely, to judge from the beautiful specimens of gem incrusted lace which were shown under her auspices and direction at the Quest gallery. Here may be seen, for instance, a yoke or square collar of venetian point lace set with turquoises and a bodice trimming of brussels point set with sapphires, while as a hair ornament there is a butterfly of black chantilly lace set with rose diamonds and finished with sapphire and diamond antennæ. Lace forms, after all, an ideal background for precious stones of every color and kind, and when we admire at the Quest gallery, as we fain must do, a dainty fan of white lace set with turquoises or a long scarf of black chantilly, the ends of which are jeweled with diamonds and pearls, we can only wonder that so beautiful a form of ornamentation should ever have been neglected or allowed to fall out of favor.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Chinese Torture In America.

One of the Chinese methods of making a criminal regret his past is to tie him to a post, with his hands firmly fastened at his sides, and leave him there for hours, with the flies buzzing about and settling on his face. He cannot, of course, brush them away, and the torture he experiences is a tribute to Chinese ingenuity.

It will interest American mothers to know that many nursemaids are humble and unconscious imitators of this Celestial custom. A walk through any large park on any bright summer afternoon reveals dozens of baby carriages, whose inmates have been left to their own infant devices while the nurses chat together or with their friends.

Some of the babies are too young to manage their hands intelligently; others have had their hands safely folded away under the carriage afghan by their intelligent nurses. All are the victims of the flies, which buzz about their rosy faces and settle on their little noses and fly into their helpless baby eyes. Some of the babies suffer in silence; others shriek lustily and are rewarded by temporary attention. To them all the cool shade of the trees around them and the peaceful murmur of the branches above them must seem a bitter irony. Like Tantalus, who never reaches the water so near his lips, some of these babies never get the benefit of the beautiful green little world into which their mothers have so lovingly and so confidingly sent them. —Harper's Bazar.

Her Success In Poultry.

One of the most successful women poultry farmers of the west is Mrs. Alma Cole Pickering of Wisconsin. She established the poultry yards herself and is the active manager of the place, suggesting and overseeing all improvements. The single comb white Leghorn, of which she has several varieties, is Mrs. Pickering's specialty. She made her start with a few common hens, but when these proved a success she began to take up thoroughbreds.

Like all poultry raisers, Mrs. Pickering has had many difficulties with which to contend. Some of her chickens were killed by a fierce hailstorm during the first year of her venture, and others later were devoured by rats. At another time over 100 of the half grown chickens were poisoned by eating a rank growth of toadstools that sprang up after the heavy and frequent warm summer rains. The chicks had never before been known to eat the toadstools, and Mrs. Pickering has since had to be careful to see that all toadstools are kept out of the chickens' feeding ground.

She makes her greatest profit by selling eggs for hatching and mated birds for breeding purposes, and she has found a large demand for fancy stock, orders coming as even from so great a distance as British Columbia, southern California and Massachusetts.

Easy Way to Wash Ribbons.

Now that ribbons are worn in such profusion by young and old, rich and poor, it may be an interesting fact to many to know that they can be cleansed with very little trouble and made to look like new. Of course the better the quality of the ribbon the better it will cleanse.

I know a lady with a very slender purse whose ribbons for neck and belt are always dainty and fresh, and yet she informed me one day that they are washed many times before they are discarded. And this is the way she does it:

Upon a flat, clean board—great stress was laid upon the word clean—she fastens her ribbon tightly. She then mixes half a teaspoonful of ammonia with half a cupful of water and a little soap. She dips a piece of white cloth in this mixture and sops the ribbon lengthwise, wringing the cloth often. She continues this process until the dirt is absorbed from that side of the ribbon. Then she turns it and washes the other side in the same way.

When all the dirt has been extracted the ribbon is left to dry upon the board. It then may be placed between two pieces of thin paper and pressed with an iron, moderately hot, but often the pressing will not be found necessary.—Table Talk.

Taste In Dress.

Every woman wants to be in the style, says Katherine R. Child in The American Kitchen Magazine, but no woman should attain this end by sacrificing to the prevailing fashion the beauties nature has given her. Many a plain woman would be attractive if she would be content to wear the styles and shades that were becoming, thus adapting the fashion to her face and figure, instead of trying to adapt her face and figure to the fashion. No two human beings are alike; so no two dresses should be alike. For instance, take the prevailing style of today, which is trailing skirts, ruffles and even over skirts, small sleeves, high collars and bows with long ends. Trailing skirts are becoming to almost any one, but ruffles to the waist are not becoming to the short and dumpy person. Let the tall, graceful woman ruffle her skirt to the waist and look well, while the short, stout woman has a small gored ruffle across the bottom of the skirt, thus making the most of every inch of height nature has given and yet obtaining the desired effect of being in fashion without being a fashion plate.

In Reforming Girls.

Over 200 girls have been rescued at "The Anchorage," in Elmira, N. Y., of which Mrs. Helen L. Bullock is the director. The work in that city started when some women secured a police matron to care for girls taken to the stations. At the present home 20 girls are accommodated, and they may be kept from one to three years. The girls are not permitted to tell each other their last names, where they come from or what they are there for. This is for their protection. The managers say they have no difficulty in finding homes for the girls in good families. A school is held every afternoon, the common branches of study being taught, besides cooking and sewing. There is also a self culture club. Six of the graduates were married last year, and in the last five years only two of those who have left the home have failed.

Headaches and Neuralgia.

Too much exertion this hot weather and going too long without food bring on headache and neuralgia. The latter is often due, too, to debility. In this case a tonic is the best cure. For this it is safer to get a prescription from your own doctor, as a tonic that suits one person may do harm to another.

For an ordinary headache bathe the temples and the back of the neck with water as hot as you can bear it. A little vinegar or eau de cologne added to the water makes it even more refreshing.

Continue bathing for ten minutes, then dry face and neck, let down your hair, drink half a glass of hot milk, slip on a loose dressing gown and lie down for half an hour in a darkened room, and after you have slowly dressed again you ought to feel like a different woman.

Way to Carry a Watch.

The entirely up to date girl now wears her watch dropped inside her collar, with a chain five or six inches long hanging outside. This is to keep the timepiece within easy access, as without such precaution it would be likely to slip out of reach. The chain is finished by an ornament or seal, the older the better. A curious pendant is a miniature sarcophagus that holds a vinaigrette or puff.

The very latest corset is a compromise between the old model and the later one with the exaggerated straight front. The straight line is not confined to the front entirely, but is distributed all around, making the curve at the back more natural.

Among the new materials which are coming in the market is something called burlap in a light gray. It resembles canvas and to have any style must be tailor made.

The fashion for dressing the hair low on the nape of the neck is growing in favor, and the front hair, slightly waved, is parted either in the center or a little to one side.

Colored linen serviettes are in vogue now for use in serving fruit, since pure white linen napkins are so easily discolored by fruit stains.

SHE RE-ENTERS SOCIETY.

Mrs. John W. Mackay and the Portrait Painted by Meissonier.

After two years of mourning for her son, whose tragic death in a riding accident was a severe blow to the mother, Mrs. John W. Mackay, wife of the bonanza King of California, has just resumed the lavish entertaining of fashionable London society, which has given her a position of supremacy in

MRS. MACKAY, BY MEISSONIER.

the best circles of the British metropolis. An interesting and beautiful woman, whose rise from loneliness and boarding house keeper to a leading place in the smartest society is perhaps more remarkable than the luck of her husband, Mrs. Mackay is talked about as much for her wonderful personality as for her entertainments. Five years ago her dinners and receptions, at which she presided with the grace of a duchess, were the events of the month in London. The palace like home of the Mackays in Carlton House terrace, with its $100,000 marble staircase, was then the scene of some of the most notable gatherings of the season, and the personages who were accustomed to unfailing attendance upon these events are showing much interest in their resumption. The accompanying portrait of Mrs. Mackay is a reproduction of the famous painting of her by Meissonier.

The Unathletic Southerner.

In the east, the north and the west the proportion of athletic women is far above the proportion here, confesses the Atlanta Journal. Just why the southern woman has never picked up physical culture is a mystery. Society women of the north and east are, speaking in a general sense, sturdier, stronger and have broader shoulders than the society women of the south. This is due to swimming, tennis, golf, horseback riding and wheeling, carried to that extent which would surprise most women here.

Innate modesty of the southern woman may have something to do with her persistent refusal to place herself on a footing with her brothers in sports and athletics, but that seems improbable. There is no good reason to give, but the fact remains. In Atlanta there are possibly not more than four or five who play tennis moderately well, there are not more than half a dozen who play golf, very few who wheel and still fewer who join in other outdoor amusements.

In southern summer resorts these things are largely unheard of. In eastern resorts—Newport, Saratoga, Narragansett, Lenox and such places—the women spend nearly all their time outdoors. That seems to be one of the marked differences between the southern and eastern women.

Asparagus Decoration.

A plant of Asparagus plumosus gives the housewife something upon which she can always depend for the beautifying of her table. We have no plant with more delicate foliage. It is really fairylike in its exquisite daintiness. With a few sprays of it all that is needed to make it an ideal table ornament are a few bright flowers. Half a dozen long stemmed carnations, no matter what their color, harmonize most perfectly—better than roses, for these flowers require some of their own foliage to bring out their charm fully, and this does not harmonize well with the feathery delicacy which characterizes the asparagus. As a rule, the flowers used in combination with this plant ought to be without foliage of their own. It is a plant not at all difficult to grow. It likes a soil of sandy loam, well drained, plenty of water when growing, but not a great deal at other times; a partially shaded place and frequent showerings with clear water to keep the red spider from injuring it. Its foliage is very persistent.

How to Wear Jewels.

Women have of late improved in their manner of wearing jewels, and those of good birth and breeding realize that, whatever the craze of the moment, a display of mixed jewelry in the morning is not in the best style, says The Evening Star. Although any amount of it is being worn, the choice must rest with the discretion of the wearer, who, if she be wise, will not mix jewelry of different periods or stones of various colors, for here, as in fabrics, harmony is the first thing to be considered.

Danish Exhibit In London.

There is a scheme on foot in Denmark for a Danish exhibition in London next year or whenever the coronation of the king and queen of England takes place. A special feature is to be a department in which a collection of things will be exhibited connected with the childhood and youth of Queen Alexandra.

Her "Precious Lamb."

An old family physician said recently to a mother who asked for advice toward preserving the health of her infant through the trying heat of midsummer, "Keep your baby's head cool, have him wear a wooden hood and don't talk too much to him." The first section is certainly needed if a mother has any intention of using a tight fitting cap for her baby's summer shoes. My baby wore the little flaps of pique or lawn, which shade the eyes and "do not behold the head too closely. In a city in cool the strings should be left untied most of the time to permit air to circulate over the head. The second caution scarcely needs dwelling upon, as the value of a wooden hood as a preventive of summer disorders is well understood. The third warning, sometimes still up, applies all the year around. It was emphasized for the summer because every beseeching of strain upon a baby's health is of value during the heated term. It is a trial to the modern mother to find that the cooing baby talk which her baby seems to follow so wisely and to answer so wisely may easily be too much indulged in by this pair of close friends. The little mind is attracted and endeavors to center itself upon an effort to reciprocate the mother's fond talk with its own tenderly expressive sounds and thereby forms a strain that too often repeated is dangerous.

For a White Neck.

Since the cut that rests on the shoulder is a feature of the newest coiffure, it is important that the neck should receive the most conscientious care. The girl who is preparing for her summer social campaign will pin her faith to the lemon and rub fresh juice on her neck night and morning after she has had a thorough massage. The lemon, however, is a mild remedy that works slowly, and in many cases a severe bleach will be necessary. A formula that can be depended on to accomplish wonders is: Bichloride of mercury, 12 grains; distilled witch hazel, two ounces; rosewater, two ounces. This should be applied with a small sponge two or three times a day. As it is poison, precautions should be taken not to leave it around where it may be mistaken for an after dinner toke. A saturated solution of epsom salts will be found to be a first class article. It should be applied with a sponge and allowed to dry, after which the neck should be polished with a piece of chamois skin. When powder is used, cold cream should be massaged into the skin, and when time has been given to allow as much of it as possible to absorb the neck should be wiped with a soft towel. Then the powder should be dusted on and carefully rubbed in.

Appeal of Virginians.

The proud boast of many southern statesmen that their women folks do not aspire to the suffrage received a severe jolt in the recent Virginia constitutional convention when the following preamble and resolution were introduced by a delegate at the request of "an estimable lady of southwest Virginia:"

Whereas, The women of Virginia pay one fourth of the taxes of the state and frequently support their husbands and sons while the latter are drinking such hooch that would kill the buffalo gnat of Africa, chewing what the goat would reject and smoking what will exterminate the lion and he prog with hogs that produces 12 per cubic foot of corn, and,

Whereas, There is not an ugly rascal in a range in either white or colored clothing or in jean breed, colleges of which deserve laws, and,

Whereas, There is a problem more serious and dangerous that man can't solve and woman can, and now in Virginia it is the white woman's burden, therefore,

Resolved, That every white female citizen of the United States, 21 years old who shall have been a resident of this state 12 months of the county, city or town in which she shall offer to vote shall be entitled to vote and hold office.

—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Not So Guileless.

The London flower girl is not so guileless as some writers of idealistic notion would indicate. One of them rang the bell of a Kensington house some time ago, immediately after a young lady had driven away in a carriage. Giving the servant who answered the bell an accurate description of the carriage and its occupant, she informed the maid that the lady had purchased half a crown's worth of flowers and, having no change, had sent to the house for it. But the servant maid and the lady of the house whose daughter had driven away in the carriage fell into the trap, and the flowers that were never bought or sold were paid for.

New Idea In Dinner Giving.

Like the Athenians, the fashionable Parisians seem to live but to exploit new things. One of the most up to date ideas in dinner giving is to seat the guests at separate tables according to the colors of the gowns. At a recent dinner of that sort there were five tables decorated respectively in mauve and yellow orchids, pink and red roses and white marguerites. The electric lights that took the place of candles were shaded to harmonize with the flowers. The guests had evidently been posted in advance, for the five tables were about evenly balanced as to numbers. The gentlemen were assigned places according to their boutonnieres.

Novel Camping Hat.

One of the nicest hats for the camping trip or the garden is made from the ordinary tea matting which your grocer probably throws away. Cut out a large circular piece of the matting for the rim. Remove enough of the center to fit the head, says the Washington Star. Make a full crown of shirred cambric, finish the edge of the rim with a narrow plaiting of the same and put on ties to fasten under the chin when needed. A hat of this sort to wear when hanging out the clothes will be found much more comfortable than the ordinary sunbonnet and will not need laundering.

FOR LITTLE FOLKS.

The Office Boy's Mail.

Tom was the office boy's name, and just at that time he had the fever for collecting autographs from celebrities, so during most of his spare time Tom was at his correspondence in quest of the famous names. One day the head of the firm, in whose interest Tom was supposed to spend his time, had the private mail box of the store brought to him to get out a letter that he wished to recall. It struck him that the number of letters was rather large, considering that a collection had taken place within the past hour, so he ran his eye over the superscriptions and was amazed to find that some one at least in his employ was on most friendly terms with King Edward of England, Emperor William of Germany, the king of Spain, Lord Salisbury, Mr. Rudyard Kipling, Thomas Edison, President McKinley, Mrs. Carrie Nation, Sarah Bernhardt, Buffalo Bill and other personages notable for one thing or another.

Tom was called and asked to explain, which he did quite promptly, adding, "I haven't your autograph for the collection yet, sir, but I would like to have it."

She Drives a Rooster.

The Rev. Charles A. Long, pastor of the German Baptist church of York, Pa., when not occupied with the duties of his charge finds diversion in the raising of fancy chickens, a pastime which has proved to be lucrative. Starting a little more than one year ago with a few Plymouth Rocks and Black

BABY LONG AND HER PETS.

Minorcas, he has now a chicken farm on which there are more than 100 fine specimens of the two varieties.

The pastor's pretty 6-year-old daughter Eva is fond of her father's chicken farm. She has displayed a peculiar ingenuity in taming and teaching a number of them to perform tricks. Several of them follow her and are frequently her only playmates.

One handsome Black Minorca rooster, harnessed to a wagon, takes a staid old hen for a carriage ride, while little Eva manipulates the reins. The same rooster and several others have been taught to play at seesaw.—New York World.

Where He Slept.

It was a discouraging answer that was made to the doting parents of a country boy who had gone to New York under the patronage of a prosperous grocer.

After he had been away for a fortnight the mother wrote to the boy's employer, saying that her son was "no hand to write letters," and she was anxious to know how he was getting on. "And do tell me where he sleeps nights," she pleaded earnestly at the end of the letter.

To this the grocer made answer within a few days:

"Your son sleeps in the store in the daytime. I don't know where he sleeps nights."

Flower Gardens In the Sea.

The sea has its flower gardens, but the blooms are not on the plants as they are on the land. It is the animals of the sea that make the gardens, the corals of the tropical waters particularly making a display of floral beauty that fairly rivals the gorgeous coloring and delicate grace presented by land flowers. So closely do they resemble plant blooms that it is hard to believe that they are wholly animal in organization. Dr. Blackford says that among the coral gardens there are flakes of curious forms and dashing colors darting about, just as the birds and butterflies dart about plant gardens on land.

Horses Wear Straw Shoes.

In Japan many horses are shod with straw. Even the clumsiest of cart horses wear straw shoes. In their case the shoes are tied around the ankles with straw rope and are made of the ordinary rice straw, braided so that they form a sole for the foot about half an inch thick. These soles cost about a halfpenny per pair, and when they are worn out they are thrown away.

We Can Be Just as Happy.

The clouds looked dull, the clouds looked gray,
The sun back of a blanket was hidden away,
But two little birds, so blue, white and gray,
Were cheerful and happy this morning.

Now up in a tree, now down on the ground,
These two little birds were hopping around,
"Oh, no matter," said they, "if the sun hides away,
We can be just as happy this morning."

Then, "Sweet, sweet!" they cried as they stood side by side,
With their bright eyes all dancing so merry;
Then down on the ground some breakfast they found,
Spread there by some dear little lady.

Not a leaf to be seen, not the least bit of green
Did these dear little birds see this morning,
For all over the ground a white blanket was bound,
And the trees had bare limbs and looked dreary.

But the birds did not care as they flew here and there
And chirped and they sang all so merry,
But, shaking their bills, away flew the little birds
Flew two little birds all so merry.
—Emma Louise Clapp in Kindergarten Review.

They Never Fail.

Headache?

You need a gentle heart stimulant which leaves no bad after effects.

Clinic Headache Wafers

are sure and speedy, easily taken, do not depress—absolutely harmless.

The True Heart Tonic.

CLINIC PHARMACAL CO., TORONTO, OHIO.

ALL DRUGGISTS, 10 CTS.

SASHES AND SCARFS.

Roman and Persian Designs Are Used For Hats and Dresses.

Sashes are again worn. The old time Roman striped affair is seen with the all white muslin dresses. All the delicate colors are used in these sashes, and the ribbon is both extremely soft and shiny. The proper way to fasten them is with a tight rosette and long ends reaching to the bottom of the skirt. Some are fringed, others hemstitched, and the ends of some are trimmed with lace and insertion.

BROADCLOTH COAT.

Persian bordered scarfs are undeniably smart and are used also as hat trimmings. A large handkerchief is tied around the high crown, the ends passed through the brim in front and tied in a large butterfly bow, the brim being turned back right off the face.

A stylish coat of violet broadcloth is shown in today's picture. It is made with a tight fitting back and a loose front. The small collar is widened by a wide sailor collar of lace. The sleeves are divided in two puffs, separated by a wide band of stitched tucks. The long cuffs are of lace. The coat is worn open down the front, and the space is filled in by a long scarflike fall of lace.

The hat is of cream chiffon and her, trimmed with banksia roses and black velvet ribbon. JUNIE CHOLLET.

Timid Applause.

During the earlier days of the reign of Queen Victoria dramatic performances were given at Windsor castle under the management of Charles Kean. The audiences being limited and stiffly aristocratic, the applause was naturally not especially hearty, and the comedians felt the absence of the more demonstrative approval manifested in the regular theater.

One evening the queen sent an equerry to Mr. Kean to know if the actors would like anything meaning refreshments, when the actor replied, "Say to her majesty that we should be grateful for a little applause when the spectators are pleased."

Back went the equerry and conveyed the message. At the end of the act there was a slight suggestion of handclapping and exceedingly gentle foot tapping. James Wallack, who knew nothing of the message sent to the queen, hearing the mild demonstration, pricked up his ears and inquired, "What is that?"

Mr. Kean replied, "That, my dear Wallack, is applause."

"God bless me!" retorted Wallack, "I thought it was some one shelling peas."

The Promenade Stopped.

It is related of Captain Deering that once when he was in command of a steamer plying from Portland to St. John, he was unable to sleep on account of the ceaseless tramp, tramp of some star gazing passenger on the hurricane deck overhead. After tossing and twisting in his berth for half an hour, and the tramping still continuing, Captain Deering, enraged at the loss of his sleep, rushed out in his nightshirt and climbed the ladder to the hurricane deck.

The promenading passenger was frightened half out of his wits by a spectre in white climbing up the ladder, but was somewhat reassured when the spectre bawled out:

"Say, you; where are you going?"

"To St. John," replied the promenader.

"Got a ticket?" pursued the ghost.

"Of course I have."

"Well, then, you confounded fool, go and lie down somewhere—you needn't walk all the way to St. John," roared the enraged Deering, and the promenader stopped right there.—Baltimore Herald.

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THE TEXAS OIL BELT.

SPECULATIONS AS TO ITS EXTENT AND DURATION.

The True Caliber of the Beaumont Petroleum Deposits Yet Undefined. The Attitude of the Standard Oil Company Toward the New Field.

[Special Correspondence.]

BEAUMONT, Tex., Aug. 5.—Veteran operators who have been drilling "gushers," fairly good wells and "duds-ters" since the days of Colonel Drake, the first of their class, say that in some respects the new field, or pool of oil, near here is the most remarkable in the history of the crude petroleum business. Very recently there were 10 producing wells, all located on a tract of land not exceeding 150 acres in extent. About 25 dry holes had been drilled just over the edges of this small tract.

BEAUMONT'S LATEST GUSHER.

to the west, northwest, north, northeast and east, demonstrating that the field, or pool, did not extend in these directions, and in the territory to the south alone remained the hope that the field would be still further enlarged by the opening of future wells in that direction. At that time it had thus been shown that if the territory to the south proved to be as dry as the territory on the other three sides of the 150 acre tract the field would be a mere pool of limited area, and yet, despite the fact that 1,250,000 barrels of oil had already been taken from the 150 acre tract, the Heywood No. 2, the thirteenth well drilled, seemed to be as great a gusher, seemed to be capable of producing as much oil as the first gusher, the Lucas well, which conservative men say was good for 50,000 barrels of crude petroleum per day when it was first struck.

Pools ordinarily open up for business in a sensational way by producing vast quantities of oil at the start and then speedily dwindle to insignificance. They go up like the rocket and come down like the rocket's stick. Yet here is apparently a pool of a very few acres whose 13 curbed volcanoes of oil have already produced 1,600,000 barrels, and the last well comes in as strong as the first. Old oil men cannot understand this, and there are many other things about the Beaumont field that puzzle them. There seems to be practically no gas worth mentioning, and yet the wells all flow with wonderful strength and do not need the usual jolt given by the explosion of several hundred quarts of nitroglycerin in the oil bearing sand or rock. When the stream of oil in the Heywood No. 2 broke loose, it shot up 213 feet in the air, forming a fountain of oil that was a very beautiful but expensive luxury, and yet when this well was shut off it only had a pressure of 80 pounds to the square inch at the casing head. The oil is unlike any other ever discovered in this country; the wells are drilled in a new way because quicksands prevent the use of the old apparatus. The new method mixes up the rock and sand so that no one can tell exactly how and when and where different formations are encountered, and the conditions and ludications are so different that the veterans are all unable to tell what the outcome will be.

The consequence is that no one knows anything as yet concerning the true caliber of Beaumont. There has been a great deal written in the newspapers about gushers that produce 40,000 or 50,000 or even 100,000 barrels of oil per day, though 50,000 is said to be the true figure for the Lucas well, but no man can tell how long the gushers will gush—whether they will continue to pour forth seas of oil week after week and month after month or practically run dry in a few days or a fortnight. It must be borne in mind that owing to the lack of tankage not one of these 13 producing wells has yet been unbridled and permitted to show what it can do. It is one thing to have a 50,000 barrel well in good working order and another to care for such an enormous production.

The oil must be stored somewhere, and the favorite receptacles for this purpose—huge iron tanks, each with a capacity of 55,000 barrels—are very expensive structures and cannot be built in a week or a month in a new oil country. Some of the tanks even hold 80,000 barrels, and supposing that Guffey & Galey, the owners of the Lucas well, were able to perform the impossible and create a new tank each day this vast, constantly growing tankage scheme would only be capable of caring for one well, provided it continued to produce 50,000 barrels per day for a number of days or weeks. When the fact is kept in view that there are 13 wells to be supplied with tankage, not one, and that there was not a single tank erected when the Lucas gusher began operations, the reader is readily able to understand what a vast problem the storage problem is, and why Beaumont's 13 gushers have been tightly corked most of the time since they were struck. They have not been permitted to flow steadily, after the manner of most oil wells, thus giving the experts some idea of their staying qualities, but have only been unbridled for an hour or two at a time as fast as new tanks could be built or new pipe lines laid to neighboring towns and the gulf.

In the land of the rear a few years ago a well was struck that was a modern deluge of oil, pouring forth 100,000 barrels per day for 10 days and 20 nights until 4,000,000 barrels in all had seen the light, but the Lucas gusher and some of its neighboring wells are by far the largest ever struck in the western hemisphere. Prior to the advent of the Lucas well the record holder was the Matthews well, which was good for 30,000 barrels a day. The Texas wells are consequently not only the most difficult to care for from the tankage standpoint, but there are other complications. Ordinarily when new fields are discovered the United Pipe Lines, a corporation that has hundreds of mammoth tanks and hundreds of thousands of miles of pipe lines, extends its lines to them at once and pumps the oil away as fast as it is produced, storing it in its tanks or selling it to its after ego, the Standard Oil company.

Texas, however, does not love the Standard Oil company and has enacted certain laws designed to prevent it from doing business in the Lone Star State. When the laws were made, no one had any idea that in a very short time Texas would possess some of the greatest oil wells in history, and now that she has oil in large quantities to sell the Standard does not seem at all in a hurry to violate the state's unfriendly statutes by purchasing it. Standard agents declare that the oil has little value, owing to the fact that but a small quantity of illuminating oil may be extracted from it, and the oil trust's valuation seems to be about 20 cents per barrel. Large quantities of the Beaumont petroleum, however, have been sold for 55 cents per barrel for use as fuel on rice and sugar plantations, steamboats, railroads and in manufacturing establishments. The oil is said to be a better oil for gasmaking than the Lima oil, and it is expected that its by-products will successfully compete with those of the Ohio and Indiana oils.

Producers here are not disconcerted by the attitude of the Standard Oil company, because they know that that company will sooner or later take a business hand in the Texas game. Tankage sufficient to store 1,250,000 barrels of oil has been erected since the Lucas well was struck, and there are pipe lines to Port Arthur and the sea, two facts indicating that the oil will be disposed of to some one, Standard or no Standard. In fact, there are those who claim that despite its alleged soldiers the Standard is already doing business here under one of its numerous aliases, a theory not at all improbable.

At 27 cents per barrel the Beaumont oil sells for exactly one-third the price received for the product of the Bradford oilfield—$1.05 per barrel—while Texas oil is worth $1.20 and Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky oil about 74 cents.

Colonel J. M. Guffey, the most noted oil producer in the United States and the leading spirit in the Democratic party in Pennsylvania, is one of the principal owners of the Lucas well and has thousands of acres of other territory leased near it. He and his associates have already expended a fortune for tankage, pipe lines, etc., and if Beaumont proves to be a pool, but little money, perhaps none, will be made. The boom here has been over for some time, and the majority of those who bought land or leases at boom prices have undoubtedly lost the money invested. Most of the boomers have left town owing to the bad sanitary condition here, and the streets have been generously sprinkled with crude oil from the wells near by to prevent a serious outbreak of disease, the oil being considered an excellent disinfectant. Many oil operators with large interests here have followed the boomers and will remain away for a time owing to the fear that a shotgun quarantine may be established, which would shut them in here for weeks or even months.

EARLE HOOKER EATON.

COLONEL J. M. GUFFEY.

One at Home.

Mrs. Happyrod—I never saw an educated bear, did you?

Pathetic Wife—Yes, indeed; we have one. Come over some afternoon when he is at home.—Ohio State Journal.

THE FAMINE IN CHINA

DIRE DISTRESS PREVAILING IN THE NORTH CENTRAL PROVINCES.

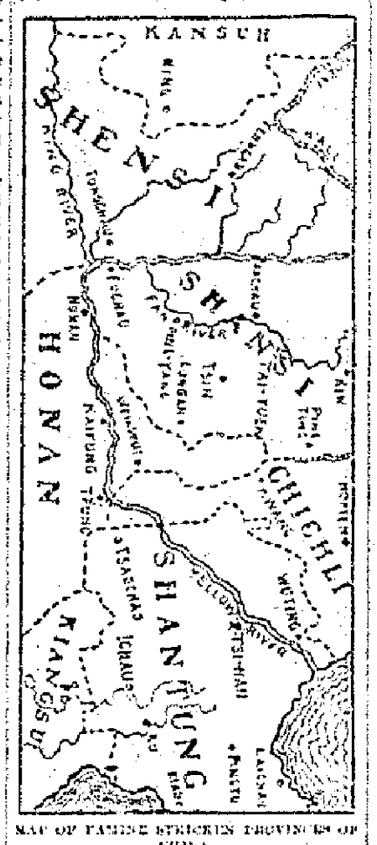
Situation Graphically Portrayed by a Chinese Official Who Visited the Afflicted Districts—An Appeal to the World's Charity.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—Scarcely if indeed ever has there been a famine equaling from any famine or plague stricken land, however remote or apparently far and which has not found ready shelter in the generous breasting of the purse strings of the American people, nor will China, now in dire distress, call in vain for succor. Although there has been no official appeal there is already a movement on foot here for the relief of the famine stricken districts of the celestial empire, where hundreds are dying daily for want of food.

Persons who desire to aid in the movement are asked to send their contributions to the China famine relief fund, Bible House, New York.

The area affected by the famine is the north central provinces of China, the most serious conditions prevailing in Shansi and Shensi. These provinces are densely populated. An almost total failure of crops has depleted the supply and increased the price of food so that many hundreds have already perished of starvation, and the lives of many thousands are threatened unless relief shall speedily reach them. The sale of girls and young women is always a horrible feature of famines in China, and a most deplorable aspect of the present distress is the stories told of the latter of daughters by their parents who seek to procure food to keep themselves alive.



MAP OF FAMINE STRICKEN PROVINCES OF CHINA.

The press cables from China have given some idea of the extent and severity of the famine, but a copy of the diary of one of the Chinese relief commissioners who recently made a tour through the province of Shansi, which has just been received by Chow Tze-Chi, the Chinese consul in New York, gives a more pitiful and touching picture of the distress and despair prevailing in the provinces over which hangs the appalling hunger cloud. The diary covers a period of 20 days, during which time the commissioner helped to bury 240 dead bodies, all of them victims of starvation. It tells in simple but graphic terms of what he saw. From Consul Chow Tze-Chi's translation of the commissioner's diary I take some extracts, which need neither comment nor embellishment to constitute a moving appeal for sympathy and aid:

Started for Yungchiang 3 o'clock in the morning. Saw many dead bodies on the road. The local authorities were superintending their burial. In a deserted cave met a boy of about 14 dying from hunger. We rescued him and fed him with tea and water. He told us that both his parents and sisters died two days ago.

A dreadful scene in the woods today. A number of hungry men fighting for a dead body. Many women and children were crying for mercy and drawing their last breath. We gave away all the provisions we carried with us.

Turned out of our way to a big city and tried to buy some more provisions, but could not get any. Had to stop there and wait for our provisions. Saw so dead bodies and died were cooked to keep them.

Arrived Pei-mun. Distributed food to the starving and medicines to the sick. We had not drunk a drop of water, but did not feel thirsty. Could not eat a bite of bread, yet not feel hungry. Our feet ill dead bodies.

Arrived at Pearl bridge. Distributed food and medicine. A man here was selling his boy for 40. Asked him why and he answered, with tears, that his wife was starving at home and there was no room in the hospital for her. He tried to sell both boy and wife also. The boy was worth 4. We gave the man $4. Buried seven bodies.

Arrived at Pin-yin temple. Distributed food. Met a southern man with four girls, a Pang-yuan man with six girls and a Hwai-king man with four girls, all of whom were bought by the officer at a very cheap price.

Arrived West Kiesih temple. Distributed food. About 5 p. m. met a band of men shavers of girls fighting for soldiers, one of the latter was killed and two wounded. The soldiers escaped with their goods in wagons and no merchants, though they lost ten of their comrades. Buried six dead bodies.

And thus the distressing tale continues, presenting in detail the record of conditions which must appeal strongly to the charities of the civilized world.

The Chinese government is doing something, perhaps all it can, to mitigate the distress of the famine, but with the heavy burden the ancient empire is carrying as the result of the anti-foreign uprising and the consequent foreign invasion it is evident that help must come from the outside if the ravages of China's latest affliction are to be staid.

HENRY BAGLEY.

BIRDS OF COLORADO.

A Theme for the Scientists Who Meet in Denver.

[Special Correspondence.]

DENVER, Aug. 5.—The members of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, who meet here this month, will have an excellent opportunity for the study of ornithology, and that was perhaps one of the reasons for selecting Colorado for the annual convention. Colorado, which has a greater number of species of birds than almost any other state in the Union, is to a very large extent a virgin field for ornithological research, and the study and collection of its varied and abundant avifauna will be an interesting occupation for the visiting scientists.

The reason for the great variety of birds in this state is due to the varied physical conditions and peculiar geographical position. Counting about the center of the North American continent, the Rocky mountains of Colorado are a number of widely differing zoological provinces, with widely differing species of bird life. The varied foothills of arid plain and forested mountains, watercourse valley and lakes, crevassed rocks and shrubbed peaks, afford congenial homes to a variety of birds of radically different habitats. What was formerly known as the Great American desert finds and in many instances entirely lacks the westward dispersal of various species of avifauna found in the east, while the necessity for adapting themselves to new conditions has produced such a change in some well known eastern birds, such as the robin and the meadow lark, as to cause the Colorado birds to be regarded as new varieties or even new species.

The first bird that has always attracted the attention of eastern visitors from the time of Lieutenant Pike until the present time is the black and white Rocky mountain magpie. This bird, noted for its garrulous habits, has always furnished a conspicuous object in the landscapes of the foothills region. Its charitable habit of interweaving twigs suspended in a cottonwood or box elder tree is always an object of interest to strangers.

One of the most beautiful of the Rocky mountain birds is the deep blue plumaged jay that is so abundant in the mountain forests and that descends only occasionally out on the plains as far as Denver. It is notorious for its habit of destroying the eggs of other birds and has got a bad reputation for destroying the birds on fruit and ornamental shrubs. In sharp contrast with this robber bird is the whisky jack or camp bird, a most familiar resident of the hunting camps, whose friendly manners render him a great friend of the hunter.

A very conspicuous bird in the southwestern portion of the state is the American raven. His sepulchral appearance and harsh voice are not calculated to render him a popular favorite. The American crow is only common in northwestern Colorado. The distant relatives of the crows grouped together under the head of blackbirds, the redwings, the yellow headed blackbird and the cowbird are exceedingly common in the swamps.

The western meadow lark is the most noticeable song bird of Colorado. Although so closely resembling the meadow lark of the eastern states as to be regarded as an identical species, it possesses a radically different song. Another of Colorado's popular songsters is the brilliant plumaged oriole, whose cheerful music is heard in the cottonwood trees. The finches are in Colorado in great numbers. The most conspicuous is the dear little house finch, the most common bird of Denver, whose song is frequently heard in the busiest streets.

GROUP OF COLORADO BIRDS.

1. Rocky mountain jay. 2. Colorado ptarmigan. 3. Western meadow lark.

The mountain ptarmigan is one of the most interesting of the Colorado birds. In the summer its plumage is like the brown and fallen spotted rocks among which it feeds. With the approach of winter white feathers begin to appear until with the coming of the snow it is only distinguishable by motion from the vast snowfield of the range. The little water ouzel, sometimes known as the humming bird of the Sierras, is a most interesting occupant of the mountain canyons. It feeds on water insects and lives a half submerged life, often running for miles underneath the foaming waters of the mountain streamlets.

Among the numerous water fowls are several birds that are usually found only along the seashore, such as the gulls, the double crested cormorants and some terns. The herons have several rookeries along the streams of Colorado. One of the rarest among the game birds of the state is the American woodcock. Wild turkeys are also occasionally seen here.

These are a few of Colorado's many birds, whose habits and environments may be studied with pleasure and profit by the "scientific gents" who are soon to meet here. The facetious chronicler would add to the list "the Rocky mountain canary," the local designation of the patient and humble burro, a mere relic outside the limits of Colorado.

CHARLES E. RICHARDSON.

SUMMER BOOK TALK.

THEMES OF INTEREST IN METROPOLITAN LITERARY CIRCLES

A Revival of Indian Literature—Essays, the Young Russian Novelist, Becoming the Cynosure of Fashionable Readers—New Works of Fiction.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—Upon what seems to be something of a revival of interest in Indian literature and in the study of the languages of the American aborigines, the Library Journal publishes a list of books relating to the Indian tongues which is to be given in the near future. This is a reprint of "The Language of the Iroquois," by Louis H. Morgan, published by Dodd, Mead & Co. Eight years ago in "The Standard Natural History" Mr. Morgan published a monograph on the Iroquois, with about 60 illustrations, and it was attempted to bring together the legends and traditions which, relating to the Indian, are to be found in the valleys of the Mohawk, have since been so widely scattered or lost sight of in out of the way places. The journal contains in between 1000 and 1500.

The literary world of the metropolis is now discussing the work of Maxim Gorky, the young Russian who has what is regarded by many as a second Tolstoi. The story of his life is one of pathetic interest. With little more than his clothes on his back, a lunch that when he knocked a door called for, opened only him, Gorky, ragamuffin and outcast, boldly fair to capture the attention of mankind. His first novel, or rather series of sketches, "Tchelkash," which met with astounding success and which at once transformed the vagrant into the author, deals with the peasant life of which he was a part and abounds with touches of power and precision. The technique of word, the form of construction, the blind groping for something different and something better which characterizes the lower strata of Russian society. This book and other of his later works and sketches are being translated into German, French and English and are attracting much attention. Gorky is at present in prison at Nijni Novgorod as a political suspect, suffering from hard treatment. The police, having searched his house, have been unable to obtain evidence against him, however, and his friends are hoping for his speedy release, while all Russia is said to be watching the proceedings in his case with suspense. His popularity with the lower classes in Russia is shown by the fact that he has received innumerable letters from peasants in which they assure him of their devotion, and, with touching naivete, recommend various domestic remedies for his distressed lungs.

Although the memory of Nathan Hale, the patriot American spy of the Revolution, has been recently honored by statues, memorials, tablets and dramas, authoritative information concerning his brief and valuable career is not generally accessible. Almost all the works have long been out of print, but Professor H. P. Johnson of this city, whose contributions to the literature of the Revolution are well known, has a new biography of the patriot martyr in press. In it we are promised a fuller and more authentic account of Hale's life than has yet appeared, including the reproduction of personal correspondence and important documents.

A new novel by Max Pemberton is soon to be published by a leading New York book house, entitled "Love the Harvester." The scene is laid in the time of George III. It is an exciting story, where plots and dangers thicken, but where everything ends happily. Another book by Mr. Pemberton will also be brought out this fall. The story deals largely with Paris and the new French nationalism and shows what would be the result of a really strong man's leadership in Paris just now and how the clerical and military strings are pulled.

"The Velvet Glove," which is the title of a new romance by Henry Seton Merriman, soon to be published, has its story located in the north of Spain in about 1870. While it deals principally with the alliance between the Jesuits and Carlists, students of Spanish history will find it interesting, as it gives the causes of the present anticlerical movement in Spain, while what is presented as sheer fiction has within 12 months been made a reality.

RICHARD TUPPER.

FALL STYLES IN DRESS.

Cheap Silk, White Tulle and Lace Are Important Factors.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—Almost daily now fancy fabrics designed for next autumn's wear are being displayed in the fashionable shops, and the effects are quite as rich as they are novel. Many of the new goods are of a character that will commend them to the economical, being such a good imitation of the more expensive stuffs that only the favored few can afford to buy. Some very pretty novelties are in black and white, and very many handsome combinations of color are shown. Plaids are very much in vogue, and they can be had in all sizes, from the very large to the very small. Some of the new plaids are of two colors only, and some show as many as five. Some of the two color plaids are in black and white, and others in black and red, black and green, black and blue, and so on. Many of the plaids are in the new shades of green, and there are some in the new shades of blue. Some of the plaids are in the new shades of red, and in fact there are plaids of all sorts and colors. Of course, the plaid skirt seems to be the favorite, and the latter is gathered at the top of it and brought around and tucked in the front in a sort of puff. Many of the skirts are in the new shades of green, and there are some in the new shades of blue. Some of the skirts are in the new shades of red, and in fact there are skirts of all sorts and colors. Of course, the plaid skirt seems to be the favorite, and the latter is gathered at the top of it and brought around and tucked in the front in a sort of puff. Many of the skirts are in the new shades of green, and there are some in the new shades of blue. Some of the skirts are in the new shades of red, and in fact there are skirts of all sorts and colors.

MAKING PLAIDS.

Among the materials which can be seen in all seasons are fine all wool cheviots in fancy and delicate shades and plaids. There, trimmed with velvet ribbon and silk braid, will be much liked, and there will also be suitable trimmed with fur and braidings of lace.

Plaids, always among the prettiest skirts, will be larger than ever and very flaring around the bottom. One certain thing is that the Empress Eugenie styles and the Louis XV and XVI fashions are in direct opposition, and both are somewhat in evidence, and yet both modified to fit the views of today. In one place we will find the wide flounced skirt and bell sleeve, and in another decided coats belonging to the time of one or the other of the kings. The rich and picturesque jeweled effects are employed to make these coats, with white satin for vests, and these all edged with narrow but exquisite embroidery in colors. Some of the long dress coats and evening wraps are beyond belief, so elaborate and so fussy they are. Deep ruffles of lace are put on them, and these still further ornamented by appliqueings of the finest figures in crestonne, veined down with silver or gold thread. These tiny bouquets of crestonne are called polyanthus. The flowers, small as they are, are perfect. They are applied on lace and also on velvet, silk gauze and wool. The fancy promises to develop into a fad before this season is done.

I noticed yesterday quite a number of the new plaid woolens intended for the fall and winter trade, and, indeed, fall is not so very far away now. These plaids are twilled and in the finest wool and with somewhat rough surfaces and much blue and green in combination. The blue is of the dark shade, with a violet cast, and the green of a rather bright shade. A few have a line of red or yellow and white, so that the whole resembles one of some rhodora a few seasons ago, yet they are widely different and will please.

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A Nerve Tonic and Blood Builder. Brings the pink glow to pale cheeks and restores the fire of youth. By mail 50 cts per box, 6 boxes for $2.50, with our bankable guarantee to cure or refund the money paid. Send for circular and copy of our bankable guarantee bond.

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Positively guaranteed cure for Nervous Exhaustion, Nervous Prostration, Hysteria, Fits, Insanity, Paralysis and the Results of Excessive Use of Tobacco, Opium or Liquor. By mail, in plain package, $1.00 a box; 6 for $5.00, with our bankable guarantee bond to cure in 30 days or refund money paid. Address

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FITS STOPPED FREE

Permanently Cured by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER

Chicago.—The eight-months-old child of Mrs. Minnie Roebuck, died of starvation to the juvenile court Monday, while Judge Tuthill was hearing evidence to the effect that the woman was an unfit custodian for the infant and three other small children.

A lazy liver makes a lazy man; Burdock Blood Bitters is the natural, never-failing remedy for a lazy liver.

LOCAL TIME CARD.

ERIE RAILROAD

For New York, Chicago, Cincinnati and St Louis. Get time tables and full information from M. H. Dickerson, agent, Marion, Ohio.

CITY DEPOT.

West.	East.
No. 5 ..*10:08 am	No. 16..*12:52 pm
No 13 .. 3:25 pm	No. 8..*10:35 pm
No. 1, *11:05 pm	No. 30.. 2:45 pm
No. 7..*11:55 pm	No. 15..* 5:22 am
No. 37.. 7:50 am	

Nos. 13 leaves Marion Junction 11:10 p. m. Carries passengers to Meadville.

No. 1 runs to Marion Junction only.

Nos. 13 carries passengers between Meadville, Pa., and Chicago, Ill., only.

Nos. 37 and 33 (local) run between Galion and Bucyrus only.

No. 16 runs to Jamestown, N. Y., daily.

Baggage will not be carried on trains Nos. 13 and 14.

C. and E. RAILROAD.

Leave.	Arrive.
No. 1.. 7:30 am	No. 12..* 8:10 am
No. 5..*10:25 am	No. 3.. 7:10 pm
No. 11.. 3:45 pm	No. 9..*10:20 pm
No. 3..*11:50 pm	No. 22.. 12:00 m
No. 22.. 12:55 pm	

No. 13 carries passengers without baggage to Chicago.

Nos. 22 and 22 run between Lima and Marion Junction only.

* Daily. Nos. 37, 14, 3, 32 and 33 daily except Sunday. No. 12 daily except Monday.

BIG FOUR.

West.	East.
No. 11.. 6:18 am	No. 36..10:37 am
No. 19..10:37 am	No. 18..12:22 pm
No. 3..11:13 am	No. 15..7:32 pm
No. 35.. 4:18 pm	No. 18..10:55 pm
Local...11:18 am	Local... 2:45 pm

All trains except Nos. 3 and 46 and locals run daily.

Hocking Valley

North.	South.
No. 31.. 6:30 am	*No. 30.. 6:35 am
*No. 33..10:15 am	*No. 32..10:15 am
*No. 35.. 4:20 pm	No. 34.. 1:23 pm
*No. 37..10:20 pm	*No. 36— 7:00 pm

* Daily.

No. 37 does not go north of Marion.

No. 30 starts from Marion.

C. E. HARGENT, Agent.

Effective Sunday, March 31, 1901.

THE COLUMBUS SANDUSKY & HOCKING RAILROAD

JOSEPH ROBINSON, Receiver.
C., S. & H. R. R.

Time table in effect June 2, 1901.

Columbus and Delaware...	p* 7:05 am
Sandusky and Bucyrus...	p* 7:42 am
Zanesville and Shawnee...	*12:32 pm
Cincinnati and Dayton...	*12:32 pm
Columbus and Delaware...	*12:32 pm
Kenova and Norfolk...	*12:32 pm
Bellevue and Sandusky...	* 1:07 pm
Columbus and Delaware...	p* 8:22 pm
Sandusky and Bucyrus...	* 7:10 pm
Columbus and Delaware...	p* 8:08 pm
Sandusky and Bucyrus...	p* 7:40 am
Columbus and Delaware...	p* 3:45 pm
Sandusky and local points	p* 3:15 am

* Daily except Sunday. e Sunday only. p Parlor car.

E. M. Beale, ticket agent.
E. A. Jones, Gen. Pass. Agent.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

BY TYPHOID FEVER

John Fisher Falls a Victim at the Family Home on Prospect Street Friday Night.

AFTER A VERY SHORT ILLNESS

He Was Twenty-Two Years of Age, a Member of Presbyterian Church and Canby Pythian Lodge—One of the Best Liked Young Men of the City—Funeral Sunday.

John Sherman Fisher, the only son of Postmaster J. B. Fisher, died at 10 o'clock Friday evening at the family home on north Prospect street after an illness from typhoid fever of eight days' duration.

The young man had been suffering from grip at various times throughout the winter. The middle of last week he was attacked by typhoid fever, and sank slowly despite the best of medical aid until the end came peacefully Friday night. He was unconscious for forty-eight hours prior to death.

Mr. Fisher was born in Big Island township, May 15, 1879. He had resided in this city the greater part of his life. He received his education in the public schools, and graduated with the class of 1898.

"Jack" Fisher, as he was popularly known, was one of the best liked young men in Marion. He had a sunny disposition, and possessed many amiable traits of character which made him hosts of friends. The announcement of his untimely death will be received with general regret throughout the city.

July 1 he was appointed a clerk in the local postoffice. He was a member of Canby Lodge, No. 51, Knights of Pythias. Three years ago he affiliated himself with the First Presbyterian church, and has been active among the young people of that congregation since. He leaves a father and three sisters to mourn him.

THE FUNERAL

Of John S. Fisher Is Held at the Home Sunday Afternoon.

The funeral of John S. Fisher was held from the Fisher home on north Prospect street at 2:30 o'clock Sunday afternoon and was largely attended.

The services were conducted by Rev. Alfred R. Taylor of St. Paul's Episcopal church and the members of Canby Lodge, No. 51, Knights of Pythias, and the D. O. K. K., of which orders the deceased was a member acted as an escort. The pall bearers were Messrs. Frederick Fogelson, William Douglass, Roy Owen, Henry Kramer, Clark Wright and Ray Hinds. The remains were interred in the Marion cemetery.

REUNION AT COLUMBUS

Of Ohio Soldiers To Celebrate Anniversary of Guayama.

About 400 members of the Fourth regiment, O. V. I., met in the armory at Columbus Monday to celebrate the anniversary of the skirmish at Guayama, Porto Rico, in which the regiment participated during the Spanish war. A permanent organization was effected and reunions will be held annually. The following officers were elected:

President, Colonel A. B. Coit; vice president General John C. Speaks; secretary, Edson P. Coit; corresponding secretary, H. S. Dixon; regimental historian, Fred K. Boten, chaplain, Captain J. C. Shindle.

After the organization was perfected the boys marched to the east front of the state house, where they delivered to Governor Nash the stand of colors presented to them by the citizens of Columbus when they left that city for the war. The governor accepted the gift on behalf of the state, and the colors will be placed among the other colors in the state flagroom.

Captain Andrews of this city was in attendance.

OUT OF JAIL.

Charles Almendinger Is Released on Bond Saturday Morning.

Charles Almendinger, who has been in jail awaiting trial on a bastardy charge preferred by Bertha Collins of Green Camp, was released on a $500 bond Saturday. His father and a resident of Green Camp are the bondsmen.

Young Almendinger was quite painfully injured Friday night. His right hand was caught in the jamb of a cell door at the jail. The middle finger was broken, the fourth nearly severed and the little finger badly lacerated. Dr. J. W. McMurray dressed the injured hand.

Big Four Rates to Buffalo.

$13.00 round trip, good until Oct. 31. $10.70 round trip good 15 days. $9.00 round trip good 10 days. On Tuesday of each week, $5.70 round trip good 3 days, good in day coaches only. Stop off allowed at Brockton, N. Y., for side trip; to Chautauqua, N. Y., within limit of ticket. All tickets good on boat Cleveland to Buffalo or Buffalo to Cleveland. F. W. Mayer, agent.
180-d&wk-tf

Robinson's catarrh remedy is sold by Hoberman & Sharpless, Marion, Ohio, and Long's drug store at Richwood. Try it. 18-wk-ly-c

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT

Passed by the Marion County Bar on Death of Mrs. Davis.

The members of the Marion County Bar association held a meeting at the court room, Saturday afternoon, to take action on the death of Mrs. W. Z. Davis, wife of Judge Davis, who is president of the association.

Vice President Samuel H. Bartram presided over the meeting and W. E. Scofield acted as secretary.

On motion of Mr. J. F. McNeal, Messrs. W. E. Scofield, George D. Copeland and Grant E. Monser were appointed to draft resolutions of condolence on Mrs. Davis' death. Messrs. G. D. Copeland, J. W. Jacoby and H. E. Hill were appointed a committee to purchase a suitable floral tribute.

The committee on resolutions prepared the following, which were submitted to the bar at another meeting held Sunday afternoon, and adopted:

"The Marion County Bar association has learned with deep sorrow of the bereavement of our brother, Judge William Z. Davis, in the loss of his beloved consort and life-long companion, Harriet Search Davis.

"The loss borne by him is felt by the entire community, which has long witnessed her many activities in noble and charitable works.

"We extend to Brother Davis and to his family our heartfelt sympathy."

Wm. E. Scofield, }
Grant E. Monser, } Com.
Geo. D. Copeland. }

WITH THROAT CUT

Abram Guinther Is Found Back of His Home at an Early Hour Monday Morning.

HE IS SPEECHLESS WHEN FOUND

Made as Comfortable as Possible. There Is No Chance To Save His Life and He Dies About an Hour After Being Found—Probably Case of Suicide.

Another tragedy has been reported from Martel.

About midnight it was discovered that Abram Guinther, aged fifty-four, was not in his bed. Search about the house failed to locate him. An alarm was raised and a more thorough search was made. After a short time he was discovered back of the house with his throat cut, his windpipe being severed. Though his windpipe was severed he was yet alive, but speechless. Everything possible was done to make him as comfortable as possible, but he was beyond human help when found and died at 1 o'clock Monday morning.

It is supposed that Guinther committed suicide as he has been in poor health of late, and rather despondent.

Death at Crestline.

Mrs. Frederick Borneman, aged ninety years, died Sunday morning at the home of her daughter in Crestline.

Mrs. Borneman at one time lived in this city with another daughter, Mrs. J. B. Schneider of Fanning street. Mrs. Schneider and her two children attended the funeral which was held Tuesday afternoon.

Company A of the 136th O. V. I., which served throughout the civil war, will hold its annual reunion at J. S. Brownlee's lake, four miles east of Caledonia, August 15. The company expects a large attendance on this occasion, and is making special preparations for a fine day of entertainment.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. James Randolph of 881 north Main street, Sunday morning, a daughter.

Eczema for Forty Years.

The Unqualified Statement of a Well Known Attorney, St. Ignace, Mich.

Some of the cures made by Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment of stubborn and long continued eczema and skin diseases are causing much comment. People are beginning to realize that this Ointment is a wonder worker with all kinds of skin trouble. Attorney James J. Brown, St. Ignace, Michigan, writes as follows: Dr. A. W. Chase Med. Co., Buffalo, N. Y.—Gents:—I cannot refrain from expressing my acknowledgement for the relief I have felt from Dr. Chase's Ointment. For 40 years I was afflicted with a skin disease which was located in one spot—on my leg. I have spent at a rough estimate five hundred dollars trying to effect a cure, and not until I applied this ointment did I get relief. You are strangers to me and this letter is prompted directly because I want to say and I feel as though I ought to say it. That Chase's ointment has effected a complete cure of my affliction. Three boxes did the work on my leg. I was also suffering from itching piles and applied the ointment which gave the best of satisfaction by affording me rest at night and rapidly causing the disease to disappear. I have received such relief and comfort from the ointment that I cannot withhold expressing my gratitude. I was so long afflicted with the tortures of eczema. I feel now that I am cured, a word of recommendation is due from me. Yours truly,

JAMES J. BROWN.

Dr. Chase's Ointment is sold at 50 cents a box at all dealers or Dr. A. W. Chase's Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

For Sale at Flocken's Drug Store

TO ETERNAL REST

Funeral of Mrs. W. Z. Davis Was Conducted from Family Residence on Sunday.

INTERMENT IN MARION CEMETERY

Dr. John L. Hillman of Cleveland Conducts the Services, Assisted by Rev. J. W. Donnan, Mrs. Coit and Mrs. Johnstone-Bishop—Governor Nash and Other Notables Present.

The funeral of Mrs. W. Z. Davis was conducted from the Davis home on Sunday afternoon at half past four o'clock. The services were quite simple though of more than the usual length. The casket rested in the east drawing room, and was surrounded by a wealth of floral designs and exquisite bloom the token of love from friends at home and many at a distance.

Dr. J. L. Hillman, a former pastor of Epworth M. E. church, came from Cleveland to conduct the funeral. Dr. Hillman was particularly close to Judge Davis and the deceased wife during his pastorate here, and it was particularly appropriate for him to deliver the funeral address. And it was very natural that he should speak with marked feeling. After scriptural reading, which was full of the comforts of the divine word, Mrs. Johnstone Bishop sang "Lead Kindly Light" with sympathetic sweetness, then Dr. Hillman delivered a beautiful, impressive, earnest and fully deserved tribute to the dead. His heart was in accord with the sorrow of the ceremony, and while he spoke the eulogy of a pastor and a friend, his touching utterances found willing approval in every individual in the large assemblage. He praised her queenly womanhood, exalted her unselfish and unremitting work for the Master and glorified it all with her admirable home life.

Rev. J. W. Donnan, pastor of the Wesley M. E. church, with which Mrs. Davis was affiliated, paid feeling tribute as her minister, and deepened his earnestness with a sense of personal loss. He was followed by Mr. Coit, superintendent of the Mission Work, in which the deceased had shown so keen an interest and gave her most enthusiastic endeavors. Mrs. Bishop sang again, and the procession then formed and was driven to Marion cemetery, where interment was made in the family lot on the west slope of the east mound. Rev. Hillman spoke the burial service and Rev. Donnan pronounced the benediction.

In attendance at the funeral were Governor Nash, Judge Burkett of the supreme court, E. O. Randall, reporter for the supreme court and E. Howard Gilroy, assistant librarian to the court. These distinguished persons acted as honorary pall bearers.

Among the relatives from a distance who were present were Mrs. Geisinger, of Danville, Pennsylvania, Mrs. Heller of Napoleon, Ohio, Dr. and Mrs. Hendershott of Tiffin, Mr. and Mrs. O. J. Taylor of Sidney, Mrs. Giles Porter and daughter of Geneseo, Illinois, Miss Yates of Circleville, and Professor Preston W. Search of Jenna, Germany. Professor Search, who is now living abroad with his family, happened to be on a hurried business trip to the United States and was in Massachusetts when his sister's critical condition was conveyed to him.

PAN-AMERICAN

Erie Rates from Marion to Buffalo Exposition and Return.

During June, July, August, September and October:

$13.00—Tickets on sale daily, good returning until October 31.

$10.70—Tickets on sale daily, good returning fifteen days.

$9.00—Tickets on sale daily, good returning ten days.

5.70—Tickets on sale TUESDAYS. Coach excursions every Tuesday, good leaving Buffalo not later than midnight Thursday following date of sale. Stop-off permitted at Chautauqua Lake within limit of tickets. For further particulars call on ticket agent Erie railway, Marion, O.

J. D. Anthony, T. P. A.
161-M-Wd-Sat-&-wk-tf

An Indication of Nervous Trouble.

A headache is simply an indication that some part of the body is deranged usually the stomach or nervous system. Clinic Headache Wafers cure by relieving these conditions. Never fail. Try them and be convinced. 10 cents at all druggists. They are absolutely harmless. Don't accept a substitute.

A Kansas Minister.

Rev. L. S. Coulton of Circleville, Kas., says: "Dr. Warner—Your White Wine of Tar Syrup has been in my family and found to be all and even more than you claim for it. It is a speedy cure for all throat and lung diseases."

For sale by W. B. Foye.

Until August 20, the time when this store changes management, all goods will be sold at cost. This will be a big opportunity for you to buy cheaply.
206-tf-9wk-3 The Marion Bazar.

The remains of Mrs. Sophia Bobleuz were brought to the city from Gurley, Sunday afternoon, and interred in the Marion cemetery.

No trouble to give you our cost prices on all goods until August 20. Come, look, you are welcome.
206-tf-9wk-3 The Marion Bazar.

CARDS OUT

Announcing the Approaching Marriage of a Marion Young Lady.

Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Andrews of Windsor street have issued cards announcing the approaching marriage of their daughter Miss Cora May Andrews to Mr. Carson B. Shetterly of Marysville.

The ceremony will be solemnized at the Andrews home at 7:30 o'clock Wednesday evening, August 14, by Dr. A. Edwin Smith.

Miss Andrews is a highly esteemed young lady. Mr. Shetterly, with his brother, conducts a restaurant in Marysville, where the bride and groom will reside.

Mr. Shetterly is well known in this city, where he resided at one time.

HORSE KILLED

By the Short Line Northbound Passenger Sunday.

George Sells lost a horse Sunday morning as the result of his curiosity to see the wreck on the Short Line. He rode the animal to the scene of the smash-up and turned it loose to eat grass along the tracks while he viewed the burning cars.

When the northbound passenger train, due at 7:11 o'clock pulled through the yards the horse was on the tracks and in spite of the fact that the train was running at a low rate of speed the animal was run down and killed.

A SUNDAY GUEST

Governor Nash Spends Sunday Very Quietly Here, Leaving for Home at Night.

CAME TO ATTEND THE FUNERAL

Of Mrs. W. Z. Davis, Because of His Especially High Regard for the Bereaved Husband—Chief Executive Was Delighted with Marion—That Proposed Debate.

Governor Nash was in the city Sunday, having stopped off Sunday morning, enroute home from Toledo, to remain for the funeral of Mrs. Davis. The governor spent the day as quietly as possible, and left immediately after the obsequies for his home at Columbus.

Governor Nash continues in the recovery of his health, looking much the best now that he has at any time since he was taken ill on his return from California, and he is confident of a complete restoration, so that he can enter into the campaign vigorously by the latter part of September.

The Sunday city papers gave prominence to the gossip concerning a series of joint debates between Governor Nash and Colonel Kilbourne. When asked concerning the matter the governor said he had left the matter wholly in the hands of the State executive committee. He permitted the inference that such a meeting or series of meetings would be personally very agreeable, but he expressed an emphatic doubt as to the vote-making value of political joint debates. The Star reporter felt that Governor Nash might as well have flatly said the debates would take place. If Colonel Kilbourne has a notion that Governor Nash is not ready and willing to discuss state issues, he is dangerously close to a buzz saw that will amputate the very legs that Colonel Kilbourne is hoping to stand on politically.

Governor Nash was enthusiastic in speaking of Marion as a beautiful and attractive city. The paved streets, excellent stone sidewalks, the abundant lawns and many evidences of thrift—all were taken in by his keenly observant eye, and he spoke of Marion as one of the live and charming cities of which the state may well be proud.

Stroke of Paralysis.

Isaac Hoffman suffered a paralytic stroke Monday morning at his home in Prospect. He was found unconscious in the dooryard.

Judge Wickham has rendered his decision in the electric railway case and holds that the franchise given by the commissioners of Delaware county was void. He also held that the C., D. and M. company had no right to occupy the public highway and now, if the road enters Delaware, it will be by private right-of-way.

Nature created cod liver oil for worn out people. Science created Hagee's Cordial of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda for those who can't "go" the grease. Hagee's Cordial contains all the active principles—all the strength of cod liver oil without the grease, or the taste, or the nausea.

Nursing mothers; dragged-out women; overworked men, pale and puny children, gain flesh, strength, color and health from Hagee's Cordial of Cod Liver Oil. The only form of cod liver oil you can take in hot weather.

WRECK IS COSTLY

Short Line Suffers a Collision in Its Yards at an Early Sunday Morning.

ENGINE AND THREE CARS BURNED

Fire Department Is Called Out and Saves Rest of the Train—Much Goods Carried Off by Citizens—Traffic Not Seriously Delayed—No One Is Hurt.

Another bad wreck is added to the long line of such misfortunes which the Short Line has had during the past couple of years, an accident which is among the most costly in its history.

A point about two hundred yards south of the Garden City pike, at the end of a long curve, and the entrance to the local yards, was the scene of the accident, which occurred at 1:15 o'clock Sunday morning. The wreck was the result of a southbound freight colliding with a cut of cars standing on the main track.

Five cars laden with costly merchandise and one of the best engines owned by the company were destroyed by the collision and the fire which swept the wreckage later.

The crew of train No. 52, a northbound freight in charge of Engineer William Hartman and Conductor Samuel Fulton, formerly of this city, was engaged in shifting a long cut of cars on the main track and siding in that end of the yards and the rest of the train was left standing on the main track, while the engine was busy with the switching.

Just at this time southbound freight train No. 33 drawn by engine No. 78 and in charge of Engineer Michael Meyers and conductor John Kinsell, which, under the rules of the road, had the right of way, turned the curve running at an approximate speed of twenty-eight miles an hour and crashed into the cars. The engine buried itself in the cabin of the caboose and the roadbed.

When the headlight of No. 78 flashed onto the cut on the main track, Engineer Myers and his fireman jumped from their train to save their lives. The fireman later rescued $35 and a watch from the engine.

The wreck was a bad one and fire quickly added terror to the scene, the blaze originating from the engine firebox.

An alarm was quickly sounded and and the fire department was soon on the scene to aid the employes of the road in fighting the flames, which, however, had gained such headway that it was found impossible to save three cars and the engine from destruction.

The cars not damaged by the collision were drawn out of danger by an engine.

While the wreck was burning residents of the city helped themselves to the contents of the cars and carried away loads of fine China, groceries, meats, dress goods, etc. The employes supposed the stuff was being deposited in a place of safety, but instead it was taken to the homes of the parties. One man is said to have obtained a wheelbarrow load of Arbuckle coffee, women were on the scene loaded down with China, while others confined themselves to looting a car containing boots and shoes and dress goods.

Although the wrecking crew came up from Columbus to assist with the operations, the debris was not cleared until Monday p. m. Traffic was not delayed, as the accident happened at a point where trains could pass over the sidings.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. Price 25 cents.

Mothers lost their dread for "that terrible second summer" when they have Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry in the house. Nature's specific for summer complaints of every sort.

RHOAD'S SHOE STORE.

Special Sale of Ladies' Low Shoes.

Ladies' $2.50 Low Shoes in patent leather, velour calf and vici kid **$2.00**

Ladies' $1.75 Vici Kid Low Shoes in many styles, at **$1.50**

Ladies' $1.50 Low Shoes at **$1.25**

Ladies' $1.75 Patent Leather Low Shoes, for..... **$1.35**

Odds and Ends in Low Shoes.. **75c** AND **$1**

CHILDREN'S LOW SHOES AT COST.

Mens' Low Shoes at cut prices.

Mens' $3.50 Patent Cut Skin Low Shoes at **$3.00**

All $3.00 Low Shoes **$2.50**

All $2.00 Low Shoes **$1.75**

Mens' Tan Shoes

$1.98

For any pair Mens' Tan Shoes in the store.

ALL SUMMER SHOES AT CUT PRICES.

J. E. RHOADS.

AS we write we are placing on sale a lot of Bed Room Sets in golden oak that will range in price from $27.00 to $37.00, and Chiffoniers at from $6.00 to to $24.00. These are all excellent values that are worthy of your attention.

H. SCHAFFNER
212 S. Main St.

As Far as You Can See It

You can tell the work of this laundry from that of others. It's the kind that pleases.

ANTHONY'S STEAM LAUNDRY.
280 E. Center St.—Tel. 1183.

The Up and Doing Store.

WHEN DOWN TOWN....

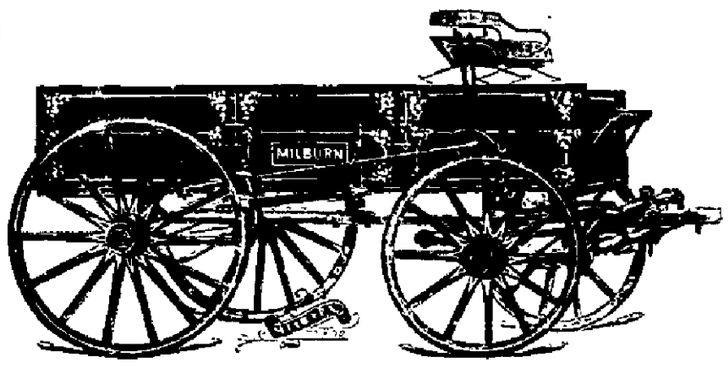
come in and look over the beautiful stock of

SCISSORS,
SHEARS,
KNIVES,
RAZORS,

we are selling at special sale prices.

RYAN & BURKE
RELIABLE HARDWARE
Masonic Block. Marion, Ohio.

DON'T BUY



a Wagon until you have seen the "Milburn," the strongest running Wagon on the market today.

KLING & WILSON,
NORTH MAIN STREET.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

WANT TO KNOW WHY

Quo Warranto Suit Against Attorney General Knox.

ACTION BEGUN BY KNIGHTS OF LABOR

Asked to Show Cause For Not Enforcing Anti-Trust Law—Aimed at the Steel Combine—Monnett to Begin Proceedings in Ohio Courts—News From the Nation's Capital.

Washington, Aug. 9. — Steps have been taken to make a final test of the statutory limitations placed upon corporations called trusts. District Assembly No. 66 of the Knights of Labor authorized its legislative committee to bring quo warranto proceedings against the attorney general of the United States to show cause why he has not enforced the provisions of the anti-trust law known as the Sherman act. This action is aimed at the United States Steel corporation, which will be, it is alleged, operating in violation of the Sherman act.

Former Attorney General Monnett has been retained by the American Anti-Trust league to begin action before the state and local courts of Ohio. Labor leaders here say this will hasten a solution of the strike now in progress. They say that laws similar or nearly similar to the Sherman law have been enacted in nearly all the states, and in several of them, notably in Ohio and Texas, the county attorneys have the power of the attorney general of the state in quo warranto proceedings, and that the Amalgamated has a large fund on hand with which to institute proceedings similar to those begun here.

Officer's Leg Bitten Off.

Washington, Aug. 9. — Admiral Kempff has forwarded to the navy department an official report of the biting off of the leg of Quartermaster S. McKie, third class, of the gunboat Annapolis, by a shark or other man-moth sea monster, at Iloilo June 24. Permission was given several of the men to go swimming. McKie asked the others if they had been able to touch bottom. Being answered in the negative he made a dive and was gone several seconds. Finally McKie appeared on the surface and shouted "Shark! Shark!" The water was covered with blood near where he came up. McKie started to swim, and although crippled, reached the boat. His leg was bitten off near the knee. The surgeon found it necessary to amputate the limb between the knee and the hip. The crippled quartermaster will probably receive a pension.

MacArthur's Report.

Washington, Aug. 9.—General MacArthur has filed with the war department a voluminous report covering the period from Oct. 1, 1900, to July 4, 1901, when he relinquished command of the division of the Philippines. He dwells at length on the capture of Aguinaldo as the most important achievement occuring during that period, and also gives the following statistics from May 5, 1900, to June 30, 1901 (during which time there were 1,026 contacts between American troops and Filipinos), which show the casualties on both sides: Americans—Killed 245, wounded 190, captured, 118, missing, 20. Filipinos—Killed, 2,854, wounded 1,193, captured 6,572, surrendered 23,095.

Want Warships on Both Sides.

Washington, Aug. 9.—The navy department has ordered the battleship Wisconsin from the Puget sound naval station to San Francisco, to be in readiness there to proceed to Panama in case the state department asks for a war vessel on the Pacific side of the isthmus. This action was taken when the navy department received from the state department the letter of President Simmons of the Panama Railroad company suggesting that a warship be sent to the Pacific side of the isthmus at Panama as well as on the Atlantic side at Colon.

Death Sentence Confirmed.

Washington, Aug. 9.—For the first time since the outbreak of the Spanish war President McKinley has approved the death sentence in the case of an enlisted man. The case is that of Private Phineas Foutz, Company K, Nineteenth infantry. This soldier was convicted by general courtmartial at Cebu, P. I., of the murder of Genevieve Torres, a native Filipino girl, by stabbing her to death with a sword cane in her home at Mandaue, Cebu, Nov. 15, 1900. The court sentenced the accused to be hanged. His home is at Zanesville, O. The girl had refused to marry him.

Hawaii Land Leases.

Washington, Aug. 9.—The interior department has approved the opinion of the attorney general of Hawaii holding that the governor of Hawaii has lawful authority to lease agricultural lands for not exceeding five years at public auction, to the highest bidder, notwithstanding such bidder is a corporation owning over 1,000 acres of land.

Can't Use Hawaiian Coffee.

Washington, Aug. 9.—The government has refused the request of the governor of Hawaii that the United States buy coffee supplies for the army and navy from the Hawaiian coffee growers. The refusal was on the ground that the army and navy can not use Hawaiian coffee, which is high priced and not of the required strength.

Cromwell's Flagship.

Washington, Aug. 9.—The navy department has been notified of the arrival at Southampton of the cruiser Chicago from the South Atlantic station. She is to be the flagship of the new European station, under command of Rear Admiral Cromwell.

KILLS CARABOAS.

Ravages of Cattle Plague Among the Philippine Bovine.

Manilla, Aug. 9.—Cattle plague in Camarines, Capiz, Iloilo and Pampanga has decimated the caraboas and the planters are unable to cultivate their crops. Civil Governor Taft has authorized the governors of the affected provinces to open public works in order to prevent suffering. Caraboas have also been shipped at the government's expense and furnished to reliable farmers on long term payments.

A civilian hospital is being organized. Two surgeons have been detailed to attend the civil employes and their families.

Three Filipinos, members of the advisory city council have resigned because their compensation was only $10 for the monthly meeting.

Judge Kincaid is proceeding to the limit of the law those convicted of torturing prisoners to extort evidence.

Preacher Prosecuted.

Fort Scott, Kan., Aug. 9.—A jury of prominent men in a justice court found the Rev. Mr. Price, prominent elder of the Methodist church in this district, guilty of malicious prosecution in a liquor case. The defendant was acquitted and the costs were assessed against the clergyman. The defendant was the keeper of a saloon that has been running wide open and several witnesses readily admitted having bought liquor at the place. Mr. Price had bought some for the purpose of getting direct testimony. The verdict is the result of a bitter fight for and against open saloons.

Strikers Make Trouble.

Lexington, Ky., Aug. 9.—Notwithstanding the presence of policemen on the cars, violence continues. George McGuire, one of the strikers, was caught after throwing a switch the second time and arrested. A heavy wire was tied across the tracks at the height of the motorman's neck, it being fastened to telegraph poles. Fortunately the car which passed first had heavy iron posts in front, which saved the motorman. Arc lights and light circuits have been cut out.

Skyskummer Shipwrecked.

Paris, Aug. 9.—In another attempt to make a journey around the Eiffel tower, M. Santos Dumont met with a catastrophe. A severe adverse wind caused his airship to plunge. Ropes caught in the screw and were cut, causing the aeronaut to descend. The airship plunged against a six-story building and caught on a projection. The gas bag exploded. Santos was rescued from his perilous position unhurt. He will repair the airship and try again.

Monuments For Kenesaw.

Peoria, Ills., Aug. 9.—The incorporation papers of Kenesaw Memorial Association have been filed in this city. The incorporators are Colonel S. A. Harper, Captain J. H. Hill and Captain L. D. Dawdy. Sixty acres on the site of the battle of Little Kenesaw mountain, the scene of the famous charge of McCook's brigade Sunday, June 27, 1864, have been secured, the plan being to have Indiana, Ohio and Illinois erect monuments.

Soldier's Conscience.

Washington, Aug. 9.—Secretary Gage has received from a soldier in the Philippines a conscience contribution of $270. The money was sent to Father County, rector of the Catholic university, for transmission to the treasury department.

Jewish Students Limited.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 9.—The government will hereafter limit the number of Jewish students in Russian universities to 3 per cent of the total number of students, except in the University of Moscow, where they are entirely prohibited.

Creasceus Must Have Walked.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Aug. 9.—Creasceus failed to beat his time. He went the mile in 2:06¾.

SPORTING EVENTS.

Results of the Several Baseball Games.

American League.

At Boston: Boston 0, Baltimore 2
At Detroit: Detroit 8, Chicago 18
At Cleveland: Cleveland 5, Milwaukee 3
At Philadelphia: Philadelphia 11, Washington 0; Philadelphia 14, Washington 7

CLUBS	W	L	P.C.	CLUBS	W	L	P.C.
Chica	58	32	.645	Phila	47	44	.482
Bost	54	36	.584	Wash	36	58	.383
Balto	48	37	.565	Cleve	35	59	.372
Det't	48	43	.527	Milw	34	59	.366

National League.

At Pittsburg: Pittsburg 7, Chicago 6
At Cincinnati: Cincinnati 6, St. Louis 2
At Boston: Boston 6, Philadelphia 7; Boston 2, Philadelphia 5
At New York: New York 0, Brooklyn 3; New York 4, Brooklyn 1.

CLUBS	W	L	P.C.	CLUBS	W	L	P.C.
Pitts	54	41	.569	Bost	42	44	.488
Phila	52	37	.584	N. Y.	37	45	.450
St. L.	51	40	.561	Cin'ti	36	54	.411
Brook	46	41	.511	Chi'o	36	60	.375

Western Association.

At Wheeling, Wheeling 12, Matthews 2
At Columbus: Columbus 5, Ft. Wayne 3

CLUBS	W	L	P.C.	CLUBS	W	L	P.C.
Colu'b	56	40	.583	Muncie	51	46	.526
Dayt'n	52	41	.547	Wheel'g	45	46	.494
Ft. W.	53	45	.540	Mans.	39	57	.406
Toledo	47	42	.528	Colu.	38	60	.375

Turf Winners.

At Windsor: Ernest Placida, Anton Mr Pomeroy, Ethel White, Nellie Waddell, Henry Ziff, Seconds.

At Hudson: Buzzer, George Arnold, Alcogen, Ed. Austin, Scotch Plaid, Evelyn Byrd.

At St. Louis—Eureka II., Toby Tyler, Delsarte, Survivor, Hardly, Schnell Lassie.

At Saratoga Offs: King Brumbly, Carbuncle, Lady Violet, Little Daisy.

At Hamilton, ont.: Sanford, Meditation, Wineglass, Lee, Young Henry, Hideaway.

At Buffalo: Grand Circuit—Harness: 2:24 pace, $5,000, Audubon Boy first heat, Shadow Chimes, br. h., next three and race, best time, 2:07¼, in first, second and last heats; 2:19 pace, $2,000, Bernice first heat and distanced in third, George, b. g., next three heats and race, best time, 2:07¼, in first and second heats; 2:14 pace, $2,000, Dan Patch, br. h., in straight heats, 2:10¾; 2:10 trot, $1,500 unfinished Tuesday). Onward Silver, ch. s., first, third and fifth heats and race, Cornelia Belle second and fourth heats, best time, 2:10¾, in fourth heat.

SHOW OF STRENGTH.

Contending Forces Preparing For the Crucial Test.

SOME YET HOPE FOR SETTLEMENT.

President Shaffer Says Strike Order Will Be Generally Obeyed—Trust Officials Admit Large Number of Workmen Will Go Out but Claim They Will Not Be Tied Up.

Pittsburg, Aug. 9.—The contending sides in the steel strike are centering their energies for a show of strength when the general strike order becomes effective at the close of work Saturday. The United States Steel corporation is reopening mills closed by the first strike call to show its independence of unionism, and gathering strength wherever it may to fight on the effect of the general strike order. On the other hand, the Amalgamated Association bends its energies to extend its membership and obtain the support and co-operation of the American Federation of Labor.

With both sides arming for the conflict and a general strike but a few hours away, many well informed persons hold the belief that there will yet be a settlement of the strike. Veryl Preston is here and his presence started the rumor that he came for another conference in behalf of the steel corporation. Mr. Preston denied this and made no effort to see any of the strike leaders. Some of the men who predict settlement believe there will be outside intervention from powerful interests and a submission of the dispute to arbitration. Men of national reputation, including Archbishop Ireland and Senators Hanna and Scott, have been named in this connection, but if effort is being put forth in that direction it is being done without the knowledge of the public.

President Shaffer and his assistants insist that the strike order will be generally obeyed and that they will have more than enough support to cripple the steel corporation.

Officials of the steel company admit that thousands of men will obey the order of President Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association and go out, but they positively deny that the tie-up will be general. They point to their success in reopening four mills that were closed and say they have strongholds at points where the Amalgamated claims the greatest strength. The steel officials are inclined to minimize the sympathetic assistance which the Amalgamated Association will get.

The steel company succeeded in getting the Farm mill at the Lindsay & McCutcheon plant and another mill at the Clark works started. They also received reports that at Hyde Park four of the mills did perfect work, and an announcement came from Wellsville that the strike was virtually over there. They met with no opposition at any of the four points where they have reopened mills. It is planned soon to open another mill at Lindsay & McCutcheon's and also to start the Painter mill and the Charters plant at Carnegie. The steel corporation is evidently putting forth its greatest effort at Pittsburg, the headquarters of the strike, for the moral effect elsewhere.

President Shaffer had a long conference with President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, who came here for a personal study of the situation before committing himself or his immense organization in any manner. President Gompers came here in company with Frank Morrison, secretary of the Federation, and was met at Amalgamation headquarters by President Shaffer and other Amalgamated officials. President Gompers declined to state the result of the deliberations and would say nothing. President Shaffer also declined to talk. The strikers believe they will secure the active co-operation of the Federation.

Nashville to Take Stock.

Nashville, Aug. 9.—The citizens of Nashville vote to authorize the city to subscribe for $1,000,000 stock in the Nashville and Clarksville railroad. The city is to have two representatives on the board of directors and the road is to be completed from Nashville to Clarksville, Tenn., in three years. Jere Baxter is president of the Nashville and Clarksville, which is capitalized at $7,000,000. He proposes to connect with the Cincinnati Southern at Emery Gap, Tenn., by means of the Nashville and Lebanon, Nashville and Knoxville and the Tennessee Central roads, which he says will be consolidated with the Nashville and Clarksville.

Erie Cuts Rates to the Pan.

Cleveland, Aug. 9. — The Erie announced that beginning Aug. 10 it would run coach excursions on the basis of 1 cent a mile from Mansfield, Greenville and intermediate points to the Pan-American exposition daily. The cause given was the great inroads made on its business by the low fares out of Cleveland. It is expected that the cut will be met by other roads.

Cannibals Punished.

Brisbane, Queensland, Aug. 9.—The German punitive expedition sent to avenge the massacre of Dr. Mencken and other members of the first German South sea expedition on the cannibal island of St. Mathias, landed from the German cruiser Cormorant near the scene of the massacre, killed 80 natives and captured 17.

Tennessee Youths Drowned.

Bristol, Tenn., Aug. 9.—Jesse Harless and John B. Rust, both about 18, were drowned in the Holston river while canoeing.

IS HE THE ROBBER?

Clews Which Lead to Arrest of Man Once Employed at Smelter.

San Francisco, Aug. 9.—The suspect in custody who is believed to have participated in the robbery of $250,000 in gold bars from the Selby smelter at Vallejo is John Winters, 35, formerly employed at the smelter.

Although Winters claims he knows nothing about the robbery, Captain Seymour of the local detective bureau gives the following outline of the clews which led to the arrest of Winters. "A cap found in the railroad tunnel here is positively identified as a cap worn by Winters, who has been wearing a new cap ever since the robbery. He explains his loss by saying the cap blew away. The cover of the tunnel excavated by the thieves was constructed of laths on which cloth was fastened with tacks of a peculiar pattern, tacks similar to these were found in Winter's cabin. Portions of laths similar to those composing the frame work of the cover have been found at the same place. A pistol owned by Winters and found in his cabin is covered with mud which corresponds with the earth taken from the tunnel. In the tunnel were found several cubes of peculiar chalk evidently used to smother the grinding sound of the drill, and pieces of chalk exactly like them were found in Winters' cabin. In the cabin was also found a new lamp recently designed to cut gas pipe, and a small electric battery having a tiny electric bulb, covered with dirt."

Battle With Filipinos.

Manilla, Aug. 9. — Captain Brown, First United States cavalry, with troops L and M of that regiment and a company of the Twenty-first Infantry, had a five-hours' fight in Batangas province with a Filipino force commanded by Malvar. Two cavalrymen were killed. The Filipinos escaped. The natives were in considerable force and allowed the advance guard to pass before attacking. Captain Brown ordered the cavalry to dismount. The troops drove the Filipinos from their several positions and burned a number of quarters. The report says that the natives lost several men but no dead were found.

Stolen Diamonds Returned.

Anderson, Ind., Aug. 9.—Three weeks ago the jewelry store of J. M. Washburn was robbed of $1,700 worth of diamonds. The stones were in the show window and the thief entered the store at noon and took the lot. Mr. Washburn was notified by the pastor of St. Mary's Catholic church at Chicago that the diamonds were in his possession. Mr. Washburn returned from Chicago, having recovered the stolen property. The thief went to Chicago after the robbery and turned over the stolen property to the priest, who immediately notified Mr. Washburn.

Dogs Become Baggage.

Chicago, Aug. 9.—Dogs are to be checked as baggage on the western railroads at the same rate as bicycles and baby carriages. Instructions to this effect were given by the executive committee of Western Passenger association to the general baggage agents of all lines who have been meeting here several days to adopt uniform rules regarding baggage.

Cuban Claim.

Washington, Aug. 9. — The second largest claim yet filed with the Spanish treaty claims commission was presented by Francis Seigle, an American citizen, resident in Cuba. His claim amounts to $872,427. Seigle says that in 1896 his plantation was worth $1,000,000, but by reason of the depredations of the Spanish troops he is reduced to absolute want.

Shot Full of Holes.

Greenup, Ky., Aug. 9.—As a result of a pitched battle between Joel Allen on one side and Will Wireman and Rebe Stargill on the other, Allen lies at the point of death with 30 holes shot into him. A daughter of Allen and a sister of Wireman had trouble and the men were also involved. Wireman was shot in the neck. Wireman and Stargill are in jail.

Tray of Diamonds Stolen.

Hamilton, O., Aug. 9.—A tray containing $2,000 worth of diamonds was stolen from the show window of Mrs. A. Seidentucker's jewelry store by four men. Two utilized open newspapers which they pretended to be reading as screens, a third engaged the lone clerk and the fourth took the tray. The men escaped.

Peter Jackson Dead.

Victoria, B. C., Aug. 9.—Peter Jackson, the famous negro pugilist, died July 23 at a private sanitarium at Remia, near Sydney, N. S. W., of consumption.

The Weather.

For Ohio—Probably showers; variable winds, becoming fresh southeasterly.

SHORT AND SENTIENT.

These Dispatches In Compressed but Comprehensive Form.

Ex-Governor William A. Newell of New Jersey is dead. Was born in Ohio.

Two sections of excursion train on Baltimore and Ohio collided near Confluence, Pa.; 10 injured.

Maximilian Manasse, nephew of a wealthy Berlin banker, suicided at Chicago because uncle disinherited him.

Because he was discharged from a place he had 18 years Orrin Lawrence shot Gustave Doenling at Pullman, Ill.

Clements Buchter, cigarmaker at Louisville, shot and killed his daughter Irene, 19, and wounded his wife in a family quarrel.

Mrs. Seth Davis, 49, of Pottsville, Pa., found with her skull crushed, probably murdered by her husband, who hanged himself.

FORTUNE FOR A POLE

Claim to Millions In Treasury of United States.

PLACED THERE BY RUSSIAN SOLDIER.

Baron Dembitzky Deposited Large Sum In the Federal Treasury For Safety Before Entering the Union Army—Killed in Battle of the Wilderness—Nephew Heir to Money.

New York, Aug. 9.—Europe no longer has a monopoly on tales of fabulous wealth awaiting foreign heirs. The United States now stalks forth with a story of millions in Uncle Sam's vaults awaiting European heirs at law upon proper presentation of their claims.

It is claimed that a fortune of $2,000,000 now in the United States treasury awaits a young Pole named Dembitzky, provided he can trace his relationship to Baron Ludwig Napoleon Dembitzky, who fought in the Union army and died in battle during the civil war. An attorney of this city has been retained by the young man, who is living in Russia. The attorney, who has been in communication with Secretary Gage, said the records of the government's indebtedness to the original Dembitzky have been found. Baron Dembitzky, according to the story furnished to several of the newspapers here, left Poland in 1863 because of political troubles and came to this country. He had $400,000 in American money, the proceeds of the sale of his estates. This he deposited with the federal government at Washington and went into the army. He was killed in the battle of the Wilderness.

In 1897 his grandnephew in Russia received a communication from Joseph Howles, consul of the United States at Warsaw, Russia, informing him of the money left by the old soldier in the government's care, and asked for proof of relationship. The sum, with compound interest, now amounts to more than $2,000,000.

Considerable difficulty was encountered in establishing the relationship because of records in churches and courthouses in Poland destroyed by fire by Russian troops. Not later than a month ago a Bible containing the family tree was found which, it is claimed, completely establishes the claims of the nephew.

Lopez Going Home.

Chicago, Aug. 9.—Silvio Lopez, who for several years has been in the United States as an unofficial representative of the Filipinos, passed through Chicago en route to San Francisco. He will sail from San Francisco Aug. 11 on the Pekin for his native land. Lopez will make an attempt, he says, to show by petitions and memorials that the Filipinos do not wish for American rule, but favor independence. Before sailing from San Francisco he will address a letter on the subject to President McKinley, asking the cooperation of the army and civil officers in the Philippines. "It is not immediate independence we ask," he said, "but we want it as Cuba gets it. When a stable government has been established, we have no thought of it following in any way with the other interests which the United States has in the Islands, but we want to govern ourselves."

Failures In Germany.

Berlin, Aug. 9.—Thursday's reports show an unusual number of business disasters. The house of Weltmann & Schlesinger, bread n, one of the most important grain firms in Saxony, is in difficulties. At a meeting in Dortmund creditors in bankruptcy of the Treboer-Trockenung (grain drying) company at Cassel, Director Otto showed that the assets were about 500,000 marks and the liabilities over 20,000,000 marks. The police of Landstuhl publish a request for information as to the whereabouts of Herle, of the distillery of Herle & Bens who has absconded. The cashier of a small bank in Silesia, which failed recently, committed suicide.

Carter Expected It.

Leavenworth, Kan., Aug. 9.—A deputy United States marshal visited the federal prison at Fort Leavenworth and served formal notice on Oberlin M. Carter of the two suits instituted against him in New Jersey and New York by the government for the recovery of property. When the notices were read to Carter by the deputy marshal and copies of the papers left with him, he only remarked: "I expected this. My attorneys will represent me. The papers will be sent to them." Carter will not, it is said, be permitted to go east.

Steamship Collision.

Queenstown, Aug. 9. — The White Star Line steamer Oceanic, Captain Campon, which sailed from Liverpool for New York via Queenstown, arrived here and reported having been in collision in the Irish channel with the steamer Kincora of Waterford, Ireland. The collision occured in a heavy fog. The Kincora sank. Seven persons were drowned. The Kincora was a steel screw steamer of 453 tons. She belonged to the Waterford Steamship company.

Castleton Stock Farm Sold.

Lexington, Ky., Aug. 9.—The Castleton stock farm in this county was sold to James R. Keene of New York for $55,000. Keene has been renting the place at $35,000 a year. The farm contains 612 acres and was the property of the Ford estate of Virginia.

American Consul Dead.

Laredo, Tex., Aug. 9.—News reached this city of the death of Charles Bull Towle, United States consul at Saltillo, Mexico. The remains will be shipped to Boston, where the interment will take place.

ABSORBED BY MORGAN.

Schiby Tube Trust Gathered In by Big Steel Trust.

New York, Aug. 9—It is announced that the United States Steel corporation has obtained control of the Shelby tube works, a corporation with 15 mills in various parts of the country, producing tubes of all kinds, but principally of the higher grades. The principal mills owned by it are located at Shelby, O., Greenville, Pa., Elwood City, Pa., Toledo, O., Newcastle, Pa., Hartford, Conn., Albany, Ind., Ambridge, Pa., Beaver Falls, Pa., Garwood, N. J., Mansfield, O., and Niagara Falls, O. The weekly product of the combined mills is about 5,000 tons of tubes. The announcement has been confirmed by President Royston of the Shelby corporation. The mill in the Shelby tube combine manufactures 40 per cent of the seamless bicycle tubes used in the United States.

Stole From Her Mother.

Kansas City, Aug. 9.—Daisy Wheeler, 16, confessed to stealing $1,200 from her mother, Mrs. Mary Wheeler, and giving it to her sweetheart, Walter Cavanaugh, with whom she eloped to Chicago. The couple was arrested in that city and brought here for trial. The girl took the stand against Cavanaugh, declaring that he had induced her to steal the money and run away with him, threatening to kill her if she refused. Both were held to the grand jury.

Grandson of Seattle.

Lawrence, Kan., Aug. 9.—Martin P. Seattle, after whom the city of Seattle, Wash., was named, died here of consumption. Seattle was an Indian. He was a graduate of the Haskell institute and was taking a course in law at the University of Kansas. He was a member of the Lawrence Masonic lodge, the first Indian ever taken into the lodge, and will be given a Masonic burial.

Shot by a Jealous Woman.

Denver, Aug. 9.—Mrs. Philip Hitchcock, wife of a prominent railroad man, shot and seriously wounded James W. Roberts and his wife in their candy store. The woman was shot in the face and the man received two bullets, one in the middle of the forehead. It was thought the man was killed, but at the hospital he revived and the physicians hope for the recovery of both. Jealousy was the cause of the shooting.

German Interest in St. Louis Expo.

Berlin, Aug. 9.—Congressman Richard Bartholdt and J. Brucker have been at work here in the interest of the St. Louis exposition of 1903. It is believed the Germans will take a greater interest in this exposition than they took in the exposition at Chicago owing to the immense development of trade between Germany and the United States since 1893.

Kruger Says He's Coming.

Brussels, Aug. 9.—Mr. Kruger received at Hilversum a representative of the Holland society of Chicago. He confirmed the rumor of his intention to visit the United States, but said he had not fixed the date on account of "possible events in Europe."

Treasury Statement.

Washington, Aug. 9.—Statement of the treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of $150,000,000 gold reserve in the division of redemption: Available cash balance, $[illegible] gold, $102,535,454.

Henderson's Wanderings.

Berlin, Aug. 9.—David B. Henderson, speaker of the United States house of representatives, left Berlin for Dresden and Vienna.

DANCING FOR HEALTH.

Proposition of Its Revival as a Hygienic Exercise.

Long ago some ingenious arithmetician discovered the exact amount of ground covered by the average dancer in the course of an evening, and the waltzes of the dance are now suggesting that dancing should be revived as a hygienic exercise, says the Philadelphia Ledger. Nowadays men and girls show great eagerness to take up any pastime or sport which gives them exercise, and, as we all know, dancing has somewhat lost its vogue, which from a social point of view is much to be regretted.

Let some of the fashionable doctors recommend their dyspeptic, anemic patients of both sexes to waltz as much as possible, giving themselves on an average the equivalent in terpsichorean exercise of at least 30 miles' walk a week, and we shall see a wonderful revival in dancing.

Relics of Cuba's Indians.

After a successful visit to Cuba in search of traces and relics of the aboriginal Indian inhabitants of that island Curate Stewart Culin of the University museum returned to Philadelphia recently, says the Philadelphia Public Ledger, with a large and valuable collection of specimens.

Missionaries to Continue Work.

It will surprise no one that the Protestant missionaries of all denominations in China have decided to rebuild their missions and go forward with their work, says the Boston Journal. From the days of St. Paul to the present the missionaries of the cross have not been in the habit of counting their lives dear to themselves.

Then.	Now.
In	What
days	would she
long	say if the
ago (in	saw girls
the ele-	redue with
ven you	skirts
know) when	clutched
grandma	so tight-
went walking	ly they
she held	all
her skirts so	look
	thin
	easy

—New York Evening Sun.

PHILIPPINE FORESTRY

Development of the Timber Resources Slow.

LABOR PROBLEM A DRAWBACK.

Difficulties of Securing the Necessary Laborers—Hard Woods Found in Abundance—Several Hundred Varieties of Trees Found—Ravages of the White Ant.

Captain George P. Ahern, who has charge of the forestry interests of the United States government in the Philippine Islands, discussed the subject interestingly with a visitor the other day at Washington, says the New York Post.

"Forestry and lumbering in the Philippines," said he, "are very different from the corresponding industries in the United States. As a rule, Philippine timber runs to the hard woods, while American timber has a larger proportion of soft. Then, the methods of handling timber in the two countries are very unlike. There is no one in the islands now who understands getting the valuable stuff out of the dense forests and preparing it for market. Timber can be cut on the public lands by any one who secures a permit from the forestry office. No charge is made for this permit, but the wood to be removed must pay a tax on every cubic yard.

"To one accustomed to American forests and industry the slow gait at which work goes on in the Philippines, in spite of the high value of timber properly cut and prepared, is a marvel. Out of 120,000 square miles of dense forest, for the most part in a virgin state, only 20,000,000 feet of lumber was taken between the 1st of July, 1900, and the middle of May, this year. It is very hard to get efficient labor for forestry work or lumbering in the Philippines. The lack of roads is a serious drawback, but does not compare with the labor problem. The natives acquire prejudices against many employers and will not work for them at any price, and even when they consent to work they are not worth a great deal. Being of small stature, they cannot handle weights nor stand a long strain of hard work. One Irishman would be worth ten Filipinos in an island forest. I have seen four natives struggle with a wheelbarrow which any sound bodied laborer here could pick up and run away with. One would seize it by the handle bars, and the other three would pull on a rope attached to the front of the body and then barely move it. From this illustration you may judge what a handful of these little men could do with a log six or seven feet in diameter.

"Speaking of big logs, there are several varieties of trees in the Islands which attain gigantic size. The natives have never been able to work this big timber, yet here and there we find hard wood tables of large dimensions, whose tops are one solid piece. The mystery is explained when you learn that after cutting down the tree from which such a slab can be got they slice out this single piece by hand and leave the remainder to rot. They have neither the means nor the ingenuity to get such a log to market. Here is where skilled American labor, donkey engines, wire cables and other facilities familiar here will come in play to some purpose.

"A mistaken idea prevails in the United States that most of the Philippine timber is of varieties very valuable for cabinet making. There are seven or eight varieties which take a fine finish, but apart from these none of the native woods is likely to find its way to the United States. The commerce which has already sprung up in a small way between the Islands and the Pacific coast is restricted by the uncertainty of profit on the stuff that comes this way as well as by the uselessness of some of our wood in the Philippine Islands. The white ant, which is the terror of the forests in the archipelago, will eat pine, fir and other soft woods, but will not touch cedar. The quartermaster's department has made some experiments in shipping fir, redwood, spruce and pine from the Pacific coast for the construction of storehouses and other military buildings, but the ravages of the ant doom these structures to a short life. On the other hand, cedar is pretty expensive and not strong enough for use in much structural work. The native woods, which are proof against insect plagues, will probably continue to be used chiefly for buildings there.

"The Philippine forests offer exceptional attractions to American capital bent on developing the country. We have scientific parties exploring the different islands, and they have found thus far some 655 different varieties of trees, with a prospect of adding 100 or 200 more to the number. As time permits our bureau will test each variety for strength, resistance to water, immunity to the white ant and concerning other particulars on which lumbermen and builders will depend for guidance. Many investments have already been made in Philippine timber, but there is room for all that are likely to go there for some time to come. Each investor will be held to a strict accountability under the forestry laws. He will not be allowed to clean up any tract of forest land, but only to cut trees of a certain size and at a certain stage of development. It is the government's intention to maintain permanent forests; hence this restriction against widespread cutting. Lumbermen trained in the extravagant practices too common here complain of all this, but it is really a restriction in their interest, with an eye to the future."

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